

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 17 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

Save Your Curtains

The famous Gilroy Curtain Stretchers can now be had at our store

Price \$1.75

Call in and see them.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

BIG MILLINERY DOINGS.

Since opening days our workroom has been full of orders—all the present week orders have been coming in very fast. Our Miss Dewitt is in Toronto this week looking out new things for Saturday and next week. Be sure and see us before you buy.

Collar Bargain.

By a special purchase we place on sale on Saturday morning Ladies' 50c Silk Collars, all shades, and large assortment of styles **25c Each**

Black Sateen Underskirt Bargain Saturday

Fifty Swell Satanna Underskirts in lengths 38, 40 and 42. Made of Fine Silk Finish Material, regular retail worth \$1.50

Special for Saturday.....

98 CENTS

Alexandre Kid Gloves

hold first place in the estimation of good dressers in large cities, the largest stores sell them as their best—every pair is warranted and will be replaced.

All sizes in stock, black, colors or white. \$2.00 and \$1.25, dressed or Suede.

The D. & A. Corsets

"made in Canada," are the perfection of corset making. New models for spring now to hand.

50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50

The new Tape Girdle and Shirt Waist Corset in stock.

Men's Shirts.

Our full line of new Negligee and dress shirts to hand.

60c, 75c, \$1.00

The best line and values we have ever shown. All styles 4-ply Collars, 2 for 25c.

Correct Dress Materials.

We are now exhibiting complete lines in every section of our Dress Department.—We particularly invite inspection of our Evening Dress Materials—Voiles, Eolienes, Canvas Weaves, Albatross Cloths, Etamines, Crepelines, Crape De Chenes. We show these in Black, Cream and all the best evening colors. Prices 50c to \$1.50 the yard.

Specials in Black Silks.

More Silks are in demand every day, fashion demands it and nothing else can take their place at \$1.25.

Black Italian Taffetas 50c, 65c, 75c.

Italian Guaranteed Taffeta \$1.00 and \$1.75.

Bonne's Black Peau de Soie \$1.00.

Bonne's Satin Duchesse. \$1.25, \$1.50.

Japan Wash Silks for Waists, all shades.

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

Our present stock of Ladies' Dress Skirts greatly exceeds all previous seasons—prices from \$1.98 for a good serviceable Cloth Skirt up to \$19.50 for Black Taffeta Dress Skirt.

We are showing well made Skirts at \$2.50, 2.75.

Special Value Skirts at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00.

Extra value and wide choice of styles in fine or Walking Skirts at \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.00.

Black Lustre Skirts, some lined, others unlined, very good styles entirely new.

Swell New Waists.

This is one of the sections of our Ready-to-Wear Department for which we are noted. We have room here merely to mention a few of the fifty kinds we are showing in Ladies' White Lawn and Muslin Waists. We cordially invite every reader of this ad. to come in and spend ten minutes or more in seeing what we show. Prices from 75c. to \$3.50 each.

At \$1.00—A fine Lawn Waist with 4 rows large tucks and lace insertion across front and sleeves, two large tucks in back. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, at \$1.00.

Lawn Waists with eleven fine tucks down centre front with row of insertion and five tucks on either side, 13 medium tucks down back, 7 tucks down sleeve. All sizes, price \$1.25.

\$1.50—Lawn Waists, Yoke of Embroidery Insertion with 5 rows of tucks running across, tucked back, 3 tucks around sleeve, and cuff of insertion. A beauty.—\$1.50.

Ladies' Sun Umbrellas.

Umbrella and Sunshade time is here,—and so is our new stock.—This year we show from a new factory buying direct—only one profit therefore you will understand we are giving better value than ever before.—Good ones at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, and 3.00 with a wide range of dainty handles in each price line.

Art Shades and Poles.

Remember we still lead hereabout for variety in Window Shades, and we know our special offerings just to hand are money savers for buyers

Special Value Skirts at \$3.00, \$3.50, 4.00.
Extra value and wide choice of styles in fine or Walking Skirts at \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.00.

Black Lustre Skirts, some lined, others unlined, very good styles entirely new.

We invite inspection of our Skirt Stock and feel sure if you look around before coming to us you will say as others are saying that the widest choice and best value is here.

Art Shades and Poles.

Remember we still lead hereabout for variety in Window Shades, and we know our special offerings just to hand are money savers for buyers. Blinds are 36, 42, 45 inches wide.

Curtain Poles with wood or brass trimmings complete for 25c. each. Better ones also.

Defiance Warp is the best.
All Colors in Stock.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Butterick Patterns
and Delineator.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Frisken. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKEN, Box 245, Napanee, Ont.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of estate of Mary Ann Garrett, late of the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 137, Chap. 123, Sec. 33 and amendment: Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Mary Ann Garrett, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1903, are required to send by post pre-paid or to deliver up to Hammel Madden Deroche, Solicitor for Thomas Garrett, Administrator of All and Singular the property of the said Mary Ann Garrett, deceased on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1904, their names, addresses, and descriptions and a full statement of the particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for THOMAS GARRETT,
Administrator.

Dated this 14th day of March, A. D. 1904.

4-td.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Mr. H. B. McCabe has removed his PAINT SHOP from D. E. Frisken's old stand, to Webster & Boyes, on Dundas Street, opposite Williams' Livery Stable.

Owing to lack of room he was compelled to make this change, and in his new quarters he will be pleased to greet all his old customers, as well as any new ones who wish anything in his line. Now is the time to have your buggy or wagon nicely painted for the coming summer, and have it done right and as cheap as good workmanship will allow.

H. B. McCABE,
Carriage Painter.

SIDNEY CLARK, ODESSA,

Licensed Auctioneer,

Solicits the patronage of those intending to have sales in the future.

Terms Reasonable.

12d

TENDERS INVITED

Sea'd Tenders, endorsed "Lighting Tender," will be received by the undersigned, up to

Monday, April 18th, 1904.

for the supplying of a satisfactory lighting service on the streets, of the Town of Napanee.

JAMES E. HERRING,
Clerk of the Municipality of the
Town of Napanee.

Napanee 7th April, 1904.



NOTICE.

A meeting of the

License Commissioners

for the District of Lennox
will be held in the

Town Council Chamber,

—in the—

Town of Napanee,

—on the—

18th DAY OF APRIL, inst.,

at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m.

for the purpose of considering applications for licenses for ensuing year.

I have received twelve applications for Tavern Licenses, and two for Shop Licenses for coming year, being the same number as at present in force.

An application has been presented by William Wycott for a license for the Wycott House, Odessa, who is not at the present time a license holder.

W. A. ROSE,

License Inspector.

Mr. W. A. Stratton, brother of the Provincial Secretary, died suddenly at Peterboro'.

Genuine American and
Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

Return of the Favorites

ROWLAND & YOUNG'S BIJOU COMEDY CO.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 11,

with new plays presenting

The Great English Drama The Silver King,

as their opening bill on Monday.

The play that had a 300 nights run in London, England. The play that makes the audience applaud. The talk of every city where it is presented.

Introducing between the acts a full line of new Specialties never seen here before.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

Plan open at 10 a.m., Saturday at J J Perry's Drug Store.



NOTICE

A meeting of the Board of

License Commissioners

for the District of Addington
will be held in the hotel at

Camden East,

—on—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th

at 10 o'clock a.m.

for the purpose of considering applications for Tavern Licenses for the license year 1904-5.

F. S. WARTMAN,

Inspector and Secretary of Board

A. A. CONNOLLY,

Chairman.

WAR NEWS.

(Daily Globe Wednesday)

London, April 6.—The Times to-day has the following:—At sea, April 5, by wireless telegraphy via Weihaiwei.—1 have been cruising in the vicinity of Port Arthur for 50 hours. The situation is extraordinary, inasmuch as there has been no evidence of hostilities beyond the searchlight on the Golden Hill fort at night. I have seen nothing of the vessels of either of the belligerents, and there has been no sign, night or day, since Sunday, or even the scout boats. I regard this as a most unusual state of things, quite different to former experiences of cruising in these waters. I have seen large flotillas of junks steering northwest, their destination presumably being Liautian, and their object the victualing of Port Arthur.

What Will the Cossacks Do?

London, April 6.—A despatch to The Times from Paris says a telegram from St. Petersburg, referring to a statement that the Cossacks on the Yalu River would disappear for a short time and would reappear soon adds: "We are anxiously waiting for the fresh exploits of the Cossack of the Amur, who will soon be reinforced by the Baikal Cossack, whose appearance will be a new surprise for the Japanese."

Yalu River Mined

Another St. Petersburg despatch says it is reported that the Russians have sunk a large number of torpedoes at the mouth of the Yalu River, and by this means their force there is secured against an attack by the Japanese fleet.

Russians Abandoned Wiju.

Tokio, April 5.—(Associated Press Despatches.)—Reports have been received from Pingyang to the effect that when the Japanese scouts entered Wiju on Sunday last they found the town deserted by the Russians. The Korean residents of the town informed the scouts that the Russian forces on the upper reaches of the Yalu River consist of small detached parties.

Quiet at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, April 5.—There are no signs of the Japanese, and there is no notable change in the situation.

Peaceful Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, April 5.—The military situation is quiet. There is no evidence of the presence of the enemy in this region.

A Slaughter Sale of boots and shoes commencing Monday, March 28. About 200 pairs were shipped in mistake and rather than have them shipped back, to be sold less than cost.

Ladies \$2.00 for 1.50, also ladies 1.75 for 1.30, Misses 1.65 boot for 1.25, child's boot box calf for 1.00 sold in regular way 1.80.

Now is your chance to fit yourself and children out for summer wear.

All new stock just opened up. The sale to continue until all are sold.

At H. W. KELLY'S,
Campbell House Corner. 15-o-p

S. E. Gallagher, Dorland, will be in Napanee on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays of each and every week. Anybody needing farming implements or repairs of any kind will do well by giving me a call, at the Noxon warerooms. Also sole agent for the Cockshutt plow, and I sell the Woodstock wagon also.

EE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, APRIL 8th 1904.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

MISS MINNIE HENWOOD
MR. DANIEL T. HENWOOD
MR. FRANK HENWOOD

On behalf of the officers and members of L. O. L., No. 358, Napanee, we desire to convey to you our most sincere sympathy at the loss of our most esteemed friend and brother, Daniel Henwood as a member of our Lodge. For over forty years he endeared himself to us all by his most upright manly character, by his uniform kindness, and gentlemanly bearing toward all, and by his faithful and consistent exposition of the principles for which we stand. We assure you that we shall long cherish the memory of his good deeds, and of his faithful discharge of duty praying that the God of all comfort may be with you all in your sorrow.

On behalf of L. O. L. No. 358, Napanee.
ELWELL B. BELL, JOHN JENNINGS,
Master Secretary

PERSONALS

S. D. Wagar, Enterprise, was in Kingston on Sunday.

D. Armstrong, Marlbank, was in Kingston on Monday.

Miss Myrtle Shier, Enterprise, is visiting friends in Kingston.

The engagement is announced, in Toronto, of Miss Ruby Jellett, daughter of the late Judge Jellett, of Picton, and Mr. Christian Wilson, of the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, son of the late Major E. B. Wilson, of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Miss Nora Lake, Kingston, is spending the vacation with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Knight.

Mrs. D. N. McKim and son Bruce, Napanee, spent Easter in Kingston, guests of Mrs. W. H. Woods, Nelson street.

Miss Ada Smith, visiting Mrs. Wilson, Queen Street, Kingston, for the past two weeks, has returned home.

Miss Gertrude Hardy, Miss Margaret and Miss Janet Templeton were visitors in Kingston on Friday.

Dr. Ward, Napanee, is being congratulated on all hands. On March the 24th, he was made twice a grandfather, his two daughters, Mrs. James D. Andrew, New York City, giving birth to a son, and Mrs. H. P. Lander, Brookfield, Mo., a daughter.

Mr. Louis Hamilton returned to Montreal, Monday after spending Easter with his parents.

Mr. Thomas Doyle, of Peterboro, spent Easter in town renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. A. C. Clarke is able to attend to business again after a two weeks illness of pleurisy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coates and Miss Jane Coates, spent Easter in Kingston.

Mr. David Friskin left on Monday for Carman, Man.

Miss Adda Reid, Reidsville is the guest of Miss Jennie Richardson.

Mr. Ed. Huff, of Campbellford spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Della Wales, spent Easter the guest of her brother Arthur, at Oshawa.

Mrs. Wm. Hyland, of Watertown, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Pearl McKnight is spending her holidays at her home at Forest Mills.

Mr. Fred Cliff, of Toronto, was the guest of his uncle Mr. Geo. Cliff on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. J. T. Caniff, and son Douglas, were visiting friends in Napanee during Easter holidays.

Miss Euphemia Coates is visiting friends at Enterprise.

Mr. Manly Conger returned last week from Winnipeg after a three months absence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wilson, Glenora, have returned from a six weeks' vacation with friends in England.

Miss Ethel Hawley, Napanee is spending the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Saunders, Kingston.

Mr. John R. Scott was a visitor in town on Sunday.

Clarence Windover, of Roblin, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. Exley.

Miss Daisy Moore, of Deseronto, spent last Sunday and Monday in town, the guest of Miss Florence Stevens.

Dr. M. P. Symington met with a severe fall one day last week, which although not serious, will confine her to the house for a time. She ascended a ladder in the attic of her home to open a transom in the roof, to allow some fresh air to circulate, and slipped from a rung, and losing her footing

LENT!

LENT!

LENT!

If your head is not working well, don't eat so much meat.

Try Fish for a change.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT

Fresh Whitefish. Salmon Trout.
Halibut. Sea Salmon, and Yarmoth Bloaters

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above.

—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Mr. Richard Irving spent Easter in Belleville.

Miss Gertrude Connolly, Yarker, is the guest of Miss Margaret Templeton.

Mr. Madill and Masters Lons and Clarence Madill spent a few days this week in Kingston.

Miss Maud Holden, Chicago, spent a few days last week the guest of her grandmother Mrs. Peter Miller, Strathcona.

Mrs. Dr. Lockridge will give a girls' tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Wegg, Miss Hall's guest.

Mr. Chas Templeton is home from Queen's for the holidays.

Messrs. Bartlett and W. A. Grange, and Misses Sinclair, Hewitt and Williams, spent Thursday evening in Kingston.

Miss Florence Johnson attended the Beaman—Paul nuptials at Newburgh on Wednesday.

Miss Hinch, Centreville, and Mr. Will Beeman, Newburg were guests of Miss Florence Johnston on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Frank Rikley spent Thursday in Kingston.

Miss Minnie Rikley is spending the holidays with Miss Cunningham, Bath.

Messrs. Arthur Caton and Bethel Kingsbury spent Sunday in Kingston.

Master Harry Jarvis, Port Hope and Miss Marjorie Jarvis Toronto, spent Easter holidays with their parents Rev. and Mrs. A. Jarvis.

Mr. H. G. Milling formerly of Napanee, is ill in Toronto.

Mrs. J. Robinson, Camden East spent a few days in town last week.

Mr. J. F. Van Every, Owen Sound, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Reeve, Kemptville, is the guest of Leila Wright.

Mr. D. Friskin was presented with a valuable locket by the officials of the Presbyterian church on Monday.

Mrs. Jas. E. Herring is visiting her father in Toronto.

Miss Williams, Toronto, spent Easter the guest of Mrs. J. G. Daly.

Mr. N. McNaughton, of the Dominion Bank spent Easter in Toronto.

Mr. McEwen, of the Toronto Globe was

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

D. J. MacKinnon, cheese buyer, Kingston, writes to the Tread News in opposition to the making of fodder cheese. He writes:

"Too much cannot be said regarding the curtailment of their manufacture as in making fodder cheese the farmer cuts his own throat, but you cannot tell him that. He may tell you, 'well the buyers will buy them,' so they will, because that is a buyer's business, he is not a seller. Again the average farmer will not listen to the buyer as they imagine everything a buyer will say is for his own benefit and not for the farmer that he is talking. Let me tell you here, farmers and salesmen of cheese factories, that if you would work more harmoniously with the buyer, and not imagine that he is out to do you in everything he undertakes, you would make more money and be farther ahead in every way.

"Think of the nice markets we would have if every cheese factory would close on November 1st, and not re-open until May 1st. Why, man; I would be willing to wager that your average prices for your goods year in year out, good year and bad, would not average less than ten cents a pound for, say, the next five years, but instead of such a condition existing we have the very opposite, and what's the result? We are encountered with a widely fluctuating market. When markets are bad they should be good, and even when we make our finest cheese those fadders are in the way and will be sold so much cheaper, resulting in poor prices for our finest goods.

"In closing I would say farmers, and dairymen take heed of the warning now, do not wait, for you know what it means to protect the dairy interests in this country, and when a grip is once lost it is hard to regain, so let this be your motto, 'What we have we'll hold' and do not give any other country a chance to get ahead of you in the dairy line. So club together, make a rule or law prohibiting the make of fadders. It is in your hands, all the buyer can do is talk and if he finds you are not listening he will not do much of even that, so try and do something to save yourselves.

"I hope to see the day when we will not be able to buy a fodder cheese in this country.

IMPORTANT CHEESE CASE.

A case of unusual importance came up in Division Court here, before His Honor Judge Madden, Wednesday and as it is of some importance to cheese men we here-with give the important points as brought out in evidence.

On October 30th, last, after the meeting of Cheese Board here, Mr. Thomas Clanoy a cheese manufacturer of Enterprise, through his agent, sold to Mr. W. S. Cook, of Belleville, through his agent, (son) 200 cheese at 10¢ cents per pound. Plaintiff alleging that defendant was to be at his factory on the following Monday or Tuesday to inspect. Defendant not being on hand to inspect, plaintiff who was wanting to do some repairs to his factory, telephoned defendant who resides in Belleville, on Thursday asking the reason why defendant had not been on hand to inspect, saying that he was going to put the cheese in boxes that day, and asking when he would be down, to which defendant replied that he would be down on Saturday, but not saying anything in reply as to cheese being boxed. Defendant however says he did not remember anything about cheese being boxed. Defendant came on Saturday, arriving on train about 2 p.m. and immediately he and Plaintiff were consulting about the matter, defendant refused to inspect cheese, as they were in boxes. The plaintiff then offered to put on four good men and take them out at once, but defendant refused, saying he had not time to do this, but telling plaintiff to ship cheese to Belleville to be there inspected, but plaintiff refused to do so. However plaintiff offered to send cheese to Belleville for inspection, and if any were wrong, then defendant could take his choice from five names submitted by plaintiff, all being members of "Cheese Association" or cheese department of the Dairymen Association for their or his decision, which which was to be final, and to which defendant refused, saying they would do their own inspection. Defendant then went away, and after a time plaintiff sold the cheese to Mr. McKinnon, of Kingston, for 10½ cents, losing thereby 3 cent per lb, making a total of \$66 17. As Division Courts have no jurisdiction over \$60.00 for damages, the plaintiff abandoned \$6 17. The defence rested the case almost entirely on the custom or usage, in this (Belleville) district of inspecting cheese, maintaining that cheese were invariably inspected at factories "on shelf", not in boxes, which was pretty well established.

His Honor however, ruled that defendant really had the offer of inspecting on shelf, when plaintiff offered to take cheese out of boxes, and gave judgment for plaintiff for full amount with costs.

H. M. Deroche Esq., K. C. for plaintiff, and John Williams Esq., K. C. for defendant.

About 13 witnesses in all were examined.

when plaintiff offered to take cheese out of boxes, and gave judgment for plaintiff or full amount with costs.
H. M. Deroche Esq., K. C. for plaintiff, and John Williams Esq., K. C. for defendant.
About 13 witnesses in all were examined.

STRAIT-HCONA.

Sugar making is the order of the day. The farmers report a good run of sap. D. Aaseltine, of Newburgh, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Aaseltine.
Misses Nettie Fox and Lucy Foote, of Newburgh, spent Sunday in our village.
Mrs. John Clancy, an aged resident, is seriously ill, with no hope of recovery.
Hugh Kelly, left on Monday for Montreal where he has secured a situation.
There seems to be an epidemic among the mail pigs, some of our farmers have lost heavily.
Mrs. Grover was suddenly called to Montreal, on Wednesday, by the serious illness of her niece.
Mrs. Henry Wood, of Shallow Lake, is guest of her mother, Mrs. L. Lott.
Roy Pybus, of Deseronto, spent Easter at home.
The hay press is at B. C. Lloyd's, this week.
The boiler house of the paper mills is nearing completion. Thos Pybus has the contract.
The machinery of the paper mill is nearly all in position and will be ready to run in short time.
Ray Way has severed his connection with the cement company, and is leaving for the west. His associates gave him a farewell party on Tuesday evening, which was well attended as he has a host of friends here, who are sorry to see him go.
Luther Sweet is leaving for Gananoque this week, where he has secured a situation.
Wm. J. Bowen and wife of Deseronto, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose this week.
Jas. Keyhoe spent a few days last week visiting relatives in Bridgewater.
S. K. Bastien, a Barr colonist, was killed on the railway at Moose Jaw.
George Aubrey, arrested by Constable Shanvill of Stony Point, broke away from the officer and escaped by jumping from a train.

BIRTHS.
ASSELSTINE—At Moscow, on Wednesday, March 30th, 1904, the wife of Robert Asseltine, a daughter.
HALL—In Richmond, on Saturday, April 10th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hall a daughter.
SMITH—At Napanee, on Thursday March 11th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, a son.
GILLIGAN—At Yarker, on Friday, April 2nd, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilligan, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
RAWSON — HEMSTREET — On Thursday, March 31st, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. W. Patchette, Toronto, in union, by Rev. J. W. Pady, Miss Lulu Hemstreet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hemstreet, Napanee, to N. W. Rawson, of Toronto.
MUNROE—CLAPP—On Monday, March 21, 1904, by Rev. M. W. Leigh, Miss Annie day Clapp to Mr. W. Wallace Munroe, both of Picton.
MITCHELL—WILKINSON—At the Main st. residence, March 28, 1904, by Rev. R. H. Jeonah, Lorne Eldon Mitchell of Murray to Marion May Wilkinson of Picton.
HOOPER—GARRISON—At the Methodist church Bowmanville, on March 31st, 1904, by the Rev. D. O. Crossley, Fred L. Hooper to V. Maude Garrison, both of Napanee, Ont.
ACKERMAN—THOMPSON—By Rev. D. Balour, at the residence of the bride's father, on March, 30th, Mr. James R. Ackerman to Nellie M. daughter of Mr. L. Thompson of Camden.
LOCKRIDGE—COOK—At Camden East, on Wednesday, April 6th, by the Rev. Elwin Radcliffe, B.C.L., Mr. Wm. Lockridge, to Miss Emma Cook, both of the township of Camden.

DEATHS.
HUFFMAN—At Napanee, on Tuesday, April 5th, 1904, Mariam Ruth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Huffman, aged 10 months.

of Miss Florence Stevens.
Dr. M. P. Symington met with a severe fall one day last week, which although not serious, will confine her to the house for a time. She ascended a ladder in the attic of her home to open a transom in the roof, to allow some fresh air to circulate, and slipped from a rung, and losing her footing fell heavily on her hip. No bones were broken, but the fall bruised her so severely that she is confined to her bed.
Mr. Chas. Wright, of Kingsford, was in town Wednesday. He is going to sell his farming stock and move to Deseronto to reside.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wartman, of Colebrook returned east Tuesday from their California trip. They came home by way of Denver and called on Mr. Stanley Warner and family.
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, of Kingston spent Sunday with friends in town.
Mr. George Perry left for Buffalo Wednesday morning after spending a very pleasant winter with friends in Napanee.
James S. Hayden, Esq., and son, left for New York last Monday.
Mrs. C. D. Wartman, of Napanee, spent last Sunday with friends in Belleville.
Mrs. Dobb and Mrs. Will Smith went to Toronto Tuesday.
Miss Grace Garrett, of Brockville, visiting Miss Jean Gibson, Napanee, left for home Wednesday.
Mrs. A. E. Lang and son, Warner, of Toronto, left for home Thursday.
Mr. Hiram Walker, of Florida, near Wilton, was in Napanee Tuesday.
Miss Harriet E. Clark, of Kingston, is visiting friends in Napanee this week.
Mr. Ernest Scouten, of Thorpe, left for Toronto Tuesday.
Mr. Ed. Grange, of Toronto, spent Easter Sunday at home, in Napanee.
Mr. W. A. Grange went to Toronto Tuesday.
Mr. C. C. Hooper, of Lindsay, spent Easter holidays with friends in Napanee.
Mrs. I. B. McQuinn, of Trenton, is visiting friends in town.
Walter N. Gordanier B. Sc. left Tuesday morning for Tacoma, Washington.
Mrs. Sandy Grant, of Tweed, spent Easter in Toronto. She was accompanied by Miss Lucy Aull, of Belleville, who spent Good Friday in Tweed, a guest of Mrs. Grant.
Miss Lucy Berry, of Belleville, spent Easter a guest at Mrs. Sandy Grant's, Tweed.
Mr. Wm. Wells, Brighton, was the guest of his brother Edward Wells, Newburgh road a few days last week.
Mr. J. Walsh, of the Campbell House spent a couple of days in Toronto this week.
Mr. E. Gilbert, of Ernestown Station, left this week for Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. C. H. Wartman, entertained the officers and teachers of the Eastern Methodist Sunday school on Tuesday evening.
Miss Olive Asseltine, Kingston spent Sunday in town with her parents.
Mrs. Wm. Butland left this week for Cleveland, Tenn. to visit her daughter, Mrs. Milne, who is ill.
Mr. Hawley and family, of Camden East left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, Man.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fralick and Miss Horner spent Easter in Kingston, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cook.
Miss Wegg, of St. Thomas is the guest of Miss Florence Hall.
Mr. Mark Graham and Miss Jennie Carson spent Thursday in Kingston.
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Fralick and little son spent Sunday at Camden East.
Miss Pearl Lowry was confined to the house a couple of days this week through illness.
Mr. Weeks of Picton spent a few days in town last week as guest of his son, Mr. Fred Weeks.
Messrs. W. A. Garrett and Arthur Fraser were in Montreal on Friday.
Mr. Howard Cook, Kingston, is visiting friends in town.
Mrs. R. Dinner is spending the week in Kingston.
Miss Quinn, Kingston, spent Sunday in town.
Mr. Geo. Gibbard spent a few days this week at Sydenham.

dyterian church on Monday.
Mrs. Jas. E. Herring is visiting her father in Toronto.
Miss Williams, Toronto, spent Easter the guest of Mrs. J. G. Daly.
Mr. N. McNaughton, of the Dominion Bank spent Easter in Toronto.
Mr. McEwen, of the Toronto Globe was in town on Wednesday and Thursday.
Mr. Andy Chatterton left on Monday with Mr. David Friskin for Carman, Man.
Mr. Paul Killorin spent Sunday at Forest Mills.
Mrs. Ralph and Miss Edna Black, of Stirling, sisters of Messrs Byrne and Chas Black, were guests of Miss Bertha McCabe on Saturday and Sunday.
Mrs. and Miss Millions, Carleton Place, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Conn last week.
Mrs. Rev. Costigan Deseronto, and Miss E. E. Deroche, Cobourg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Deroche, for Easter Holidays.
Miss Edith Henry Kincardine, is home for the holidays.
Mr. A. M. Burnham, of the Colligate staff is spending the holidays at his home in Port Perry.
Mrs. Arch Dingman, Toronto, spent a few days in town last week the guest of Miss Clara Lane.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Wallbridge, of Picton, were guests of Mrs. Wallbridge's parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith; Richmond for Easter.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Medical Hall

has secured the sole agency for

Prism Brand Paint

manufactured by the Canada Paint Co., Limited Montreal.

One gallon covers 360 sq. feet, two coats)
There is no better **READY MIXED PAINT** on the market to-day than the **PRISM BRAND** (formerly sold as **JOHNSON'S**). This paint is **WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION** in every particular. Our stock is complete in all the latest colors.

We want to sell you your paint this Spring

"Crown Diamond" Pale Boiled Linseed Oil. (The kind that dries well).
Genuine Elephant White Lead. (The kind that wears well).
Manhattan's Varnish Paint for chairs.
Liquid Granite for Hardwood Floors.
In fact all kinds of

Paint, Varnish, Japan, Shellac, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Alabastine, Kalsomine, Paint Brushes,

and every other requisite for painting at

THE MEDICAL HALL,

Fred L. Hooper,

NAPANEE.

a rule or law prohibiting the 'make of fodder. It is in your hands, all the buyer can do is talk and if he finds you are not listening he will not do much of even that, so try and do something to save yourselves.
'I hope to see the day when we will not be able to buy a fodder cheese in this country.

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The meeting in Napanee was held in the town hall on Thursday evening of last week Mayor Madole presiding. Messrs Turner and Smith gave able addresses on the subject, showing that the town had very little to lose and much to gain, by purchasing first mortgage bonds of the company, to the extent of \$20,000. If the railway proves a success the town will be a gainer in the end to the extent of several thousands of dollars, besides having made a good investment. The railway is to be bonded for \$20,000.00 per mile, the cost will be about \$27,000.00 per mile, leaving \$8500.00 per mile to be put up by the promoters and holders of the common stock. As the bonds are a first charge on the property, the shareholders and promoters receive nothing until the interest on the bonds has been paid. The meeting was distinctly favorable to the project and passed a resolution favoring the railway.
The benefits to be derived from such a railway are many. Cheaper transportation, cheaper freight express and a railway close to the farmers' and citizens' doors with a frequent service making easy travelling for business or pleasure.

Selby and North Fredericksburg Meetings.

During the last week meetings have been held at Selby, for Richmond Township, and at North Fredericksburg for that township.
At Selby the meeting was presided over by the Reeve, Manly Jones, Esq. The hall was well filled, and much interest shown in the proposition. The township was asked to appropriate the sum of \$20,000, and purchase the first mortgage bonds of the road. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken that the road would be a benefit to the township, and asking the council to give the matter their consideration. The promoters of the road will appear before the council in the near future and present their proposition in detail. Owing to the stormy weather and the condition of the roads it was decided to adjourn the meeting at North Fredericksburg, and one will be held at a later date. A goodly number assembled however in spite of the weather, and the promoters outlined the benefits of the road to the evident satisfaction of those present.
Note—According to report of Minister of Railways and canals of Dominion Government for year ending June 30th 1902. The combined capital of all Electric roads was \$41,593,064. The gross earnings was \$4,486,438. And the net earnings was \$2,653,853. Equal to 6 1/2 per cent earned net on their entire capitalization of all roads in Canada.

FRUITS.

We will offer val. oranges for marmalade at 15c and 20c per doz., "Redland's" Beauty Brand Seedless at 30c, fancy bright lemons at 15c and 20c per dozen. Dried peaches 15c, apricots 10c, plums 10c. Fine bright dates 8c; also Spanish onions and Lima beans. THE COXALL CO.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 9th,
We will place on sale

3,000 Packages of Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

which regularly sell at 5c. and 10c. per package. On sale for the day at 2 packages for 5c. at

McINTOSH BROS'.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

JAPANESE LOST FIFTY

Engaged and Defeated the Russians Near Anju, Northern Corea.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Seoul, dated March 27, says that an engagement occurred on March 23, between Japanese infantry and Cossacks at a place between Anju and Chongju. It resulted in a victory for the Japanese, who, however, lost fifty killed. The Russians retreated slowly. Their loss is unknown.

A despatch to the Mail from Shan-Hai-Kwan says that the Japanese have taken soundings at Chinwang-tao with the probable intention of landing there. The local Chinese authorities have received official authorization to hand over the plant of the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railway to the Japanese.

SHIPS AGAIN OUT.

A despatch to the London Times from Wei-Hai-Wei says that a Chinese junk which arrived there Monday morning 11 seaworthy Russian vessels manoeuvring in the vicinity of the Japanese fleet, which was also manoeuvring. No firing has been heard at Wei-Hai-Wei.

GRAND DUKE WOUNDED.

The Paris Petit Journal prints a St. Petersburg despatch, saying that Grand Duke Cyril was wounded on board the Askold.

GREY UNIFORM.

In order that the Russian troops shall not present a bright target for the enemy, an order has been issued by the Minister of War directing that grey instead of white shall be the color of the uniform during the summer season.

REPROVED FOR COWARDICE.

Lieut.-General Stoessel, in command of Port Arthur, has issued an order forbidding civilian functionaries to desert their officers and seek places of safety during bombardments. General Stoessel sarcastically observes that he has not seen them at the batteries when the enemy was attacking.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Under cover of darkness early on Sunday Vice-Admiral Togo made another desperate attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, but he failed again, and when after daylight Vice-Admiral Makaroff steamed out to give battle, the Japanese commander refused the challenge and sailed away.

The Japanese practically repeated the tactics of Feb. 21, by sending in four ships, preceded by a torpedo flotilla, with the exception that the fire ships this time were armed with Hotchkiss guns for the purpose of keeping off the Russian torpedo-boat destroyers.

The enemy's attempt was discovered by means of shore searchlights and a heavy fire was opened from the batteries and from two gunboats, which were guarding the entrance to the harbor.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Silni was outside on scouting duty, and to the dash and nerve of her commander, Lieut. Krinitski, is chiefly due the complete defeat of the plans of the Japanese. He at once

tured near Chasan, thirty miles south-east of Anju, a party of Japanese scouts with a Korean guide. They extracted from the guide a statement that 8,000 Japanese infantry and several field guns had arrived at Yangtek from Gensan, after crossing five passes with the greatest difficulty owing to the slippery going. The passes were covered with snow, the surface of which was alternately thawed and frozen. Frequent avalanches added to the trials of the passage of Masulion Pass, which is 2,700 feet high. The worst difficulties, however, were met in the Aobinon Pass. The Japanese, who marched in four columns, arrived in an exhausted condition. Many of them were on the sick list. Immediately the news reached Gen. Linevitch sent two Cossack divisions from Syunchon and Soukchon to operate along the road from Ping-Yang to Yangtek. They occupied the Town of Sountchen and the Pouriugan Pass, west of the town. Three sotnias of Cossacks were sent across the mountains to stop the Japanese advance. The Cossacks expect to intercept and attack the Japanese as they leave the Mamounion Pass. The country there about is very difficult, and it is hoped that, owing to this fact and the probable exhaustion of the Japanese, that the latter will be unable to make a serious resistance.

MUST FIGHT AT THE YALU.

The London Times prints a Seoul despatch, dated March 24, which was sent by despatch boat to Wei-Hai-Wei. The correspondent does not refer to such operations as despatches from St. Petersburg report. On the contrary, he says that there is little doing beyond Ping-Yang, as the Russians are merely keeping in touch with the Japanese. Evidently there will be no contact until the Japanese army at Ping-Yang attempts to cross the Yalu River. He adds that Japanese outposts have reached Unsan. The Russians are reported to have fortified both sides of the river at Wiju, while a strong detachment occupies the point where the road from Unsan crosses. The Japanese cannot well deviate from one or the other of these lines of advance, owing to the nature of the country.

OPENING OF YONGAPHO.

The correspondent of the London Times at Seoul, referring to Corea's declaration that Yongapho is open to foreign trade, says that if this had been conceded in January the course of events might have been radically altered, but the repeated representations by the British and Japanese Ministers were invariably nullified by the threats of M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister at Seoul, and the distribution of Russian gold among the Korean officials. The question of opening Yongapho did more than any other single cause to precipitate the war.

PORT ARTHUR IMPREGNABLE.

A British merchant, who for three years resided at Port Arthur, has just arrived at Shanghai from that place. He ridicules the alleged unfavorable position of the defenders of the town.

hostilities at Port Arthur. She has also refused the Russian request that she withdraw her Consul from New-Chwang, at least not until his life is considered to be in danger.

ALIVE WITH MINES.

The Chefoo correspondent of the London Daily Mail sends the narrative of the captain of a Chinese junk that was chartered by the Japanese newspapermen to visit Port Arthur. He says he landed at Fangiason, near Port Arthur, on March 10, and walked to Port Arthur, where he arrived the next day. He found the prices of provisions excessive, and is convinced that there will be starvation in the event of a siege. The troops are in good condition, but they are inept marksmen, being inferior to the Chinese. Emboldened by what they have seen, the natives are growing restive and eager for independence. Eight battleships and cruisers and ten destroyers have not been injured. They often issue from the harbor, but never far from the forts. Inside the entrance there are a number of damaged ships. There is a boom across the entrance which is alive with mines. The troops are being withdrawn between Port Arthur and Dalny. Their present strength is 2,000. Numbers of Chinese have, with permission from the Russians, departed for New-Chwang, but when they reached Kinchow they were forcibly taken from the trains and compelled to work in the construction of a new fort. In order to prevent the Chinese from escaping from Port Arthur their junks have been destroyed. Three junks, with a hundred Chinese aboard, left a village near Liaotshin on March 14. They were sighted by soldiers guarding the lighthouse and a destroyer was sent after them. She fired on the junks killing four of the Chinese. The remainder were captured and imprisoned at Port Arthur.

A new fort is being built east of the Liaotshin lighthouse, because the Japanese at present cannot be reached by the Russians' fire when their warships are behind Liaotshin. The hills around Port Arthur are a network of wire and other obstacles to check an advance from the land side. The railway sidings have been increased. Seven hundred cars are held in readiness in case a retreat is ordered. The western forts were extensively damaged in the various bombardments, and are now silent. One of the eastern forts is also out of action.

CUT OFF SUPPLIES.

Prince Alatsin, sovereign of Mongolia, en route to his capital, arrived at Kinchow on Wednesday from Peking, and also from Japan, where he witnessed the manoeuvres and mobilization of the Japanese army. In accordance with the declaration of Chinese neutrality, Prince Alatsin has commanded the observance of neutrality throughout Mongolia, thus rendering illegal the large pony, beef, and feed traffic upon which the Russians are depending, but which, notwithstanding his Japanese sympathies he has found it impossible to suppress.

The maintenance of neutrality by the Chinese in the region of the Great Wall and the Liao River is said to be complete, thus contrasting with the alleged Russian violation of neutrality in the same region by the maintenance of armed patrols and guards half-way to Shan-Hai-Kwan.

HOW RUSSIA GOT FOOLED.

Referring to the official Russo-Japanese correspondence that was submitted to the Diet on March 23, the Tokio correspondent of the London Times says the documents show that Japan's last note offering to recognize Manchuria as being outside of Japan's political sphere provided Russia recognized Corea as being out-

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Mar. 29.—Wheat—The market is steady at 92c to 93c asked for No. 2 red and white west or east. Goose is quiet at 87c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at \$1.04. Spring is steady at 88c for No. 1 east for No. 1 hard, \$1.03 for No. 1 northern, 99c for No. 2 northern, and 95c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.65 bid by local exporters in their bags, middle freights. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady. Cars of Hungarian patents at \$5 and strong bakers' at \$4.90, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights west or east. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3, and 43c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 52c bid for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is steady at 58c bid and 60c asked for No. 2 low freights to New York.

Corn—Canada mixed is quoted at 38c and yellow at 39c f.o.b. cars west. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 54c, No. 3 yellow at 53c and No. 3 mixed at 52c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white are quoted at 32c and No. 2 white at 31c to 31½c east. No. 2 white are quoted middle freights at 31c to 31½c.

Rolls Oats—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 65c to 66c for No. 2 west or east. Choice milling and seed peas are quoted at 68c to 70c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The supply of dairy rolls continues very large.

Creamery, prints	.....	20c to 22c
do solids	.....	19c 20c
Dairy, lb. rolls, choice	.....	15c 16c
do large rolls	.....	14c 16c
do tubs good to choice	.....	15c 16c
do medium	.....	13c 14c
do poor	.....	10c 12c

Cheese—Continues unchanged and fairly steady at 11c for twins and 10½c to 11c for large.

Eggs—An unusually large consumption is the only thing that prevents a break in egg prices.

Potatoes—The market is steady at 80c to 85c for cars on track here and \$1 to \$1.05 for out of store stock.

Poultry—Quotations are unchanged at 15c to 16c for choice chickens, 9c to 11c for scalded stock, 7c to 8c for old fowl, and 13c to 14c for turkey gobblers.

Fish—Labrador barrels, \$5.50 to \$6; half-barrels, \$3; boneless, 4½c to 5½c per lb; cod, 5½c to 6c per lb; finnan haddie, 7½c to 8c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Rail lots are quoted unchanged at \$6.50 per cwt. on track.

Seeds are unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover and \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice, \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-thrashed timothy and \$1.15 to \$2 for flail-thrashed.

Baled Hay—Quotations are unchanged at \$9.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton.

the harbor.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Silni was outside on scouting duty, and to the dash and nerve of her commander, Lieut. Krinitski, is chiefly due the complete defeat of the plans of the Japanese. He at once made straight for the oncoming ships under a hail of fire from the Hotchkiss guns, and torpedoed the leading ship, which sheered off, followed by the others, three of them being piled up on shore under Golden Hill, and one under the lighthouse. The Silni engaged the entire six torpedo boats of the enemy, coming out from a terrific fight with seven men killed and her commander and twelve other of her complement wounded. On the Japanese side only one boat's crew was saved. In addition, according to unofficial reports, it is believed that the Japanese lost two torpedo boats.

The Japanese cruisers, which supported the attack, exchanged shots with the batteries, and drew off after Vice-Admiral Makaroff took a steam launch and examined the fire ships.

An hour later the Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla, followed by Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet, came up from a southern direction.

Just at daylight, Vice-Admiral Makaroff, with his fleet, sailed out to engage the enemy, but after the ships and batteries had fired a few long distance shots Vice-Admiral Togo decided to decline the issue and disappeared to the southward.

The news of the repulse of Vice-Admiral Togo's second attempt to block the harbor of Port Arthur created much rejoicing in the Russian capital, and among all classes the gallantry of the Silni and her commander is given high praise; but above all, the moral effect of Vice-Admiral Makaroff's willingness to engage the enemy, showing that he considered himself strong enough to fight produced a splendid impression.

70,000 JAPANESE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph, from St. Petersburg, says there are about 60,000 Japanese troops at Ping-Yang and 15,000 at Anju and north of that place to Pakohon. From General Mishchenko's report it may be gathered that the army now advancing against Southern Manchuria comprises roughly 55,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, 3,600 artillery, with 180 guns, 3,000 military engineers and 3,000 transport troops. The Russian authorities consider this force inadequate for attacking Manchuria, though the artillery is recognized as being very strong compared with Russia's 196 guns, distributed throughout the Far East at the commencement of the war.

RUSSIA IS READY.

Russia is ready for actual war. The mobilization of the Manchurian army is complete, and Gen. Kourapatkin, the commander-in-chief, has arrived at Mukden. Russian troops have been placed to resist any attack on New-Chwang, and it is not believed that Vladivostok is in any immediate danger from the land side.

KOUROPATKIN'S FORCES.

Major-General Count Phil, of Germany, retired, estimates that the Russian forces at the disposal of Gen. Kourapatkin number 181,805 men, with from 540 to 660 guns, which are sufficient, he says, to carry on defensive operations until reinforcements shall have arrived from Russia.

COSSACKS AND JAPS.

News has just been received at St. Petersburg that a considerable force of Cossacks is operating east and south-east of the Japanese line of communication between Anju and Ping-Yang with the object, apparently, of preventing a junction of the Japanese troops who have landed on the east and west coasts of Corea. Scouts belonging to this force cap-

PORT ARTHUR IMPREGNABLE.

A British merchant, who for three years resided at Port Arthur, has just arrived at Shanghai from that place. He ridicules the alleged unfavorable position of the defenders of the town, and says that the Japanese bombardments have been mostly harmless. Many of their projectiles, being armor-piercing shells, did not explode when they landed ashore. He declares that there are ample supplies in the town, and that the railway is running freely. The battleship Retvizan was the only warship seriously damaged in the various bombardments. The other vessels that were damaged are being repaired rapidly. He believes that it is impossible to capture Port Arthur by assault, and starving it out will be a most difficult undertaking.

98,000 MEN.

A telegram to Rome from Chefoo states that the Japanese landed at Chinampo on last Tuesday 8,000 men, and that the total Japanese force in Corea now is 98,000.

CHINA STILL NEUTRAL.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Shanghai says that the Dowager Empress has negative the proposal of Viceroy Yuan-Shih-Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese military forces, that China conclude an open alliance with Japan in view of Russia's repeated violations of Chinese territory west of the Liao River. Her Majesty counsels patience and a firm attitude.

SPRING IN MANCHURIA.

Gen. Linevitch has telegraphed to the general staff at St. Petersburg that there is no sickness among the Russian troops. They are all in splendid health. Spring weather prevails in Manchuria.

Detachments of police have gone to Mukden and Vladivostok, and several additional train-loads of ammunition are on their way to the same places.

KILLED 100 CHUNCHUSES.

Gen. Zilinski, Kourapatkin's chief of staff, reports that Cossacks have killed 100 Chunchuses near Odoni, on the Siberian Railway, eighty miles south-west of Harbin.

NEW-CHWANG ANXIOUS.

An informal meeting of foreign Consuls at New-Chwang has been called for the purpose of discussing means for securing the protection of the property of neutrals, in view of the fact that New-Chwang is now surrounded by large Russian forces, having breastworks and batteries established at the railway station on the east side of the River Liao, and also at the fort on the west side. This situation exposes the treaty port to the danger of cannon fire, should the Japanese come up the river.

On account of the fear that the United States gunboat Helena will be withdrawn, American residents have telegraphed to United States Minister Conger at Peking, requesting the presence of an American man-of-war during the continuance of the war, for the purpose of especially protecting property during the disorder that it is expected will attend the interregnum between Russian and Japanese occupations.

WITHIN THE ZONE.

The Washington correspondent of the London Morning Post says that Russia is continuing her efforts to induce the United States to agree to the neutralization of New-Chwang and the west coast of Liao-Tung Peninsula, so as to prevent the Japanese from using those places as bases for the invasion of Manchuria. The United States firmly declines to accede to the proposal. She has informed Russia that she regards New-Chwang as being as much within the zone of

mattered to the Diet on March 23, the Tokio correspondent of the London Times says the documents show that Japan's last note offering to recognize Manchuria as being outside of Japan's political sphere provided Russia recognized Corea as being outside of hers, instead of placating Russia seemed to have induced her to imagine that she could obtain everything by insistence, and that Japan would sacrifice anything rather than fight.

COREANS BEAT COSSACKS.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph, from Seoul, says that a party of Cossacks arrived on March 10 at Kang-Keui, a hundred miles north of Gensan, where two battalions of Koreans are stationed. The Russians demanded the use of the barracks for themselves and for others who were due to arrive. The Korean commander refused, and there was a quarrel, which led to a fight, in which the Korean commander was killed, but the Russians were repulsed, losing 35 killed and 17 wounded. Twenty Koreans were killed.

PREPARING FOR THE ENEMY.

While the situation remains quiet, it is not expected that Vladivostok will continue to be much longer free from the vigorous operations of the Japanese. In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy, and of a possible siege, a ladies' circle has been formed, which sits six hours daily at the Ministry of Marine preparing bandages of linen for sick soldiers and sailors.

RUSSIA'S PLANS.

When Gen. Kourapatkin reaches Mukden it is understood that the Emperor's forces at the theatre of war will be divided into three armies—one on the peninsula, including the Port Arthur garrison under Gen. Stossel, military commander at Port Arthur; a central army under Gen. Linevitch, and a northern army under Gen. Baron Stackelberg. Any idea that Gen. Kourapatkin's arrival will be signalized by aggressive tactics is discouraged in the highest military circles, where attention is called to the General's repeated injunctions—patience, patience, patience.

"We can afford to wait, whether or not the Japanese can," is the sentiment among the believers in Gen. Kourapatkin. He expects to force the Japanese to fight on grounds of his own choosing. There will be no forward movement in Corea. On the contrary, the Russians at the Yalu are now screening their concentration to the westward, and they probably will retire as the Japanese advance in force, harassing and retarding them as much as possible until the proper time to uncover the main Russian army.

The continued landing of Japanese troops in Corea is exactly to the liking of the Russian strategists. The bigger the army disembarked there, the better they will be suited, being convinced that once Corea is filled with the Mikado's soldiers, by pressure of numbers and clamor of public opinion Japan will be driven forward into the arms of the Russians. Nothing but a complete change of plan in the Japanese campaign, as developed up to date, will compel the Russians to depart from their determination to play a consistent waiting game, being persuaded that all the advantages of such a policy lie on their side.

The Russians also express much more satisfaction at the present situation at Liao Tung. The forces on the peninsula have been reinforced to an extent which will render a Japanese landing there difficult, if not impossible, and the garrison at Port Arthur has been amply provisioned to withstand a siege. So far as the peninsula is concerned the preparations there may now be regarded as complete.

Baled Hay—Quotations are unchanged at \$9.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 29.—The feature of the market was the demand for choice butchers' cattle for Easter trade. Comparatively high prices were paid for the right kind of cattle, some extra heaves fetching \$4.85 to \$5, and in some cases a shilling higher. The ordinary run of butchers were in good demand. Choice heifers, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, were hard to get.

The export trade is still very dull; owing to the present lack of shipping space. Some of the light export cattle were bought for the local butcher trade.

Exporters, heavy \$4.50 to \$4.70
Bulls, export, heavy
cwt 3.50 4.00
do. light 3.50 4.00
Feeders, 800 lbs. and upwards 3.00 3.25
Short keep, 1,100 lbs. 4.00
Stockers, 400 to 800 pounds 2.50 3.12½
do 900 lbs 2.75 3.50
Butchers' cattle, choice 4.40 4.60
do. medium 3.85 4.15
do. picked 4.50 4.85
do. bulls 2.75 3.00
do. rough 2.75 3.25
Light stock bulls, cwt 2.25 2.50
Milch Cows 30.00 65.00
Hogs, best 5.00
do. light 4.50 4.75
Sheep, export, cwt 3.75 4.25
Lambs 5.50 6.00
Bucks 2.50 3.25
Culls each 3.50 4.00
Calves 5.50 6.50
Spring Lambs 3.00 8.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 29.—Flour steady. Wheat, spring dull; No. 1 northern Duluth, \$1.05; winter, no offerings. Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 corn, 53c to 53½c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Barley, nothing done. Rye quiet; No. 1 on track, 82c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 23.—Grain—Nothing is selling save oats, and a very few of these. Only one sale was heard of this forenoon, 38½c having been for No. 3 Montreal inspection, car lots, in store. No. 2 are worth a cent more than No. 3.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—Dealers are asking \$2.25 to \$2.30 for bags and \$4.70 to \$4.90 for brls. on track. The figures are for 90-lb. bags, some 80-lb. bags being also on the market.

Commeal—Prices are steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 a bag.

Hay—We quote No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover, mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bush; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$16 to \$17.50. American short cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50. American fat backs, \$21.50; compound lard, 5½c to 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.50.

Eggs—New laid, 21c to 22c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19½c to 20c; new made, 20½c to 21c; full grass, fall makes, 19½c to 21½c, according to quality; western dairy 15c to 15½c; rolls, 16c to 17c; creamery, 13c to 18½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 9½c to 16½c; townships, 9½c to 10c.

CAUGHT IN A BLIZZARD.

Terrible Sufferings of British Force in Thibet.

A despatch from Cantha (Thibet), says:—Severe weather has again set in, and the British mission is suffering greatly from cold. Two companies of the 23rd Pioneers and the 12th Mule Corps had a terrible experience. They were overtaken by a blizzard while escorting a convoy from Phari to Tuna, and camped in two feet of snow, with the thermometer 24 degrees below zero. A driving hurricane made it impossible to light a fire or cook food. The officers were reduced to frozen bully beef and neat spirits, while the Sepoys and followers went without food for thirty-six hours. The fodder for the mules was buried deep in the snow. The frozen snow, blown through the tents, cut like a knife.

While the detachment was crossing a frozen stream the mules broke through the ice, and were only extricated with great difficulty. The drivers arrived at Tuna, frozen to the waist. Twenty men of the 12th Mule Corps are frost-bitten, and thirty men of the 23rd Pioneers were so incapacitated that they had to be carried in on mules.

On the same day there were seventy cases of snow blindness among 120 men of the 8th Gurkhas, who were working on the road between Kamparab and Tuna. Three mules were engulfed in the snow drift near Kamparab.

FUNDS IN BANKS.

Government During Year Deposited \$100,546,342.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Dominion Government, through its officials, last year deposited \$100,546,342 in the various banks of the country. Over \$62,188,000 was deposited in the Bank of Montreal last year, and the Bank of Commerce came next with over \$10,000,000, while the Merchants' Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia are next in order in the amount of Government money deposited.

At the close of the fiscal year the Government had over \$5,000,000 on deposit. The banks held it as follows:

Bank of Montreal	\$3,290,000
Bank of Commerce	540,000
Merchants' Bank	464,869
Bank of Nova Scotia	365,667
Royal Bank	180,435
Bank of Ottawa	29,602
Imperial Bank	27,426
Ontario Bank	19,681
Quebec Bank	17,430
Molson's Bank	23,087

BRIBED A HUNDRED JURORS.

Chicago Man Establishes Record in Corrupt Practises.

A despatch from Chicago says: Startling information on the alleged bribing of juries by Alexander Sullivan, of the Union Traction Company, has been supplied in the disbarment proceedings brought against Sullivan. James J. Lynch, the former bailiff, was on the stand before Master-in-Chancery Leaming, and was cross-examined by Lawyer Gilbert.

In reply to questions, Lynch said:— "There was a beaten path from the court house to Sullivan's office, and I was as familiar with the Traction Company's affairs as if I were an employee. Sullivan gave me money for bribing jurors a number of times."

Lynch declared that he had bribed more than a hundred jurors.

"Did" any of the jurors you approached refuse to do business with you," enquired Attorney Gilbert.

"I only remember three who refused to go into the scheme," replied Lynch.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Belleville's tax rate is 25 3-10 mills.

Hamilton pays \$80 a year for each electric light and will endeavor to obtain a reduction.

The British Columbia enactment aimed at Japanese immigration has been disallowed at Ottawa.

There will be a reunion of the Red River veterans during the Winnipeg Dominion Exhibition in July.

Residents of Morris, Man., have pledged twelve thousand dollars towards building a flour mill in the village.

The construction of the fleet of steamers, to be built at Prince Albert for the Hudson Bay Company, will begin at once.

The L. E. & D. R. R. Company are applying at Ottawa for power to establish a ferry service at Sandwich, on the Detroit River.

The body of an infant found in a snowbank at Owen Sound had a shoestring wound about its neck, and the conviction is that the child was murdered.

F. S. Bremer, C. P. R. trainmaster at Moose Jaw, is missing. He is wanted to give evidence in the Wilcox mail robbery case at Regina, and the case had to be postponed for another week, owing to his absence.

Dr. A. C. Smith, superintendent of Leper Hospital at Tracadie, N. B., supports the opinion of Jonathan Hutchinson, of London, that leprosy is caused by eating badly cured or decayed fish.

FOREIGN.

The report that Britain has made overtures for an arbitration treaty with Germany is denied at Berlin.

Pneumonia was responsible for 9,174 deaths in New York city during 1903, and tuberculosis for 9,403.

Lord Kitchener opposes the War Office's suggestion to abolish the lance.

The first cruiser fitted with turbine engines was launched at Stettin, Germany, on Saturday. She was christened the Lubeck.

At various points in San Miguel County, Colorado, which is under martial law, officers of the Miners' Union have been arrested and newspapers suspended.

Drafts, checks and currency to the amount of \$35,000, sent from Memphis to St. Louis, have disappeared, and the robbery is now being investigated by the postal authorities.

The tomb of the famous Queen Hatshepsu, builder of the temple of Derei-Bahari, has, according to the London Times, been discovered in the vicinity of the tomb of King Thotmes IV. at Thebes.

It is reported that France agrees to surrender her shore rights in Newfoundland for an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs and equal rights with the British regarding fishing and bait catching.

Capt Piper, formerly Commissioner of Police in New York, who has been investigating, says of the Chicago police force; "There is practically no discipline, and the force could hardly be in a worse state."

Having been out to see a patient, Dr. Edward Janney, of Winchester, Va., was driving home at night, when he took what he thought a bottle of whiskey out of his pocket and took a draught. It proved, however, to be chloroform, and he was dead before reaching home.

G. T. R. APPLIES FOR AID.

Government Asked to Grant Subsidy for Branch Line.

A despatch from Toronto says:—

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Sent Free of Charge for Co-operative Experiments.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1904 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers, and fertilizers. Upwards of 1,500 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of nearly all the Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties; some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments for 1904:

No.	Experiments.	Plots.
1.	Three varieties of oats	3
2.	Three varieties of barley	3
3.	Two varieties of Hulless barley	2
4.	Two varieties of Spring wheat	2
5.	Two varieties of buckwheat	2
6.	Two varieties of Field peas for Northern Ontario	2
7.	Emmer and Spelt	2
8.	Cow peas and two varieties of soy, soja, of Japanese Beans	3
9.	Three varieties of husking corn	3
10.	Three varieties of Mangolds	3
11.	Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes	2
12.	Three varieties of Swedish turnips	3
13.	Kohl Rabi and two varieties of Fall turnips	3
14.	Parsnips and two varieties of carrots	3
15.	Three varieties of fodder or silage corn	3
16.	Three varieties of millet	3
17.	Three varieties of Sorghum	3
18.	Grass peas and two varieties of vetches	3
19.	Two varieties of rape	2
20.	Three varieties of clover	3
21.	Sainfoin, lucerne and Burnet	3
22.	Seven varieties of Grasses	7
23.	Three varieties of Field beans	3
24.	Three varieties of Sweet corn	3
25.	Fertilizers with corn	6
26.	Fertilizers with Swedish turnips	6
27.	Growing potatoes on the level and in hills	2
28.	Two varieties of early, medium or late potatoes	2
29.	Planting cut potatoes which have and which have not been coated over with land plaster	2
30.	Planting corn in rows and in squares (an excellent variety of early corn will be used)	2

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-six experiments is to be two rods long by one rod wide in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, one rod square; and in No. 30, four rods square (one-tenth of an acre).

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1904, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce of the plots will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director.

Ontario Agricultural College.

THE THIBET MARCH.

Peaceful Negotiations to be Again Attempted.

A despatch to the London Times

ON THE FARM.

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

When the necessity of building new houses or new barns, or both forces itself upon one, considerable enquiry and study is given to the arrangement of the details of the plans. This is right. There is, however, another factor that is often neglected, and the consequences of this neglect often mar the otherwise satisfactory arrangements of the best plans. We allude to the relative positions of the house and barn to the road, and to each other and to the use of the yard between house and barn. This question is decided in many instances by some peculiarity of landscape—a hill, stream, valley, etc.—but in the great majority of cases, where the buildings are situated on fairly level ground, their relative positions seems to have had no consideration whatever.

Before finally deciding upon the exact location of any proposed new building, a definite plan of the grounds and yards should be formed, so that the advantages and disadvantages of any particular location may be weighed. The first consideration should be the nearness of the buildings to water supply, other permanent buildings, the middle of the farm or the main road. After these details are settled and their settlement will depend upon so many different circumstances that no hard and fast rule can be laid down, comes the arrangement of the general positions of

THE HOUSE AND THE BARN.

In this connection there are a few principles that should be observed, the first of which is this, that the house should not be situated on the same side of the barn as the barnyard, chiefly because it makes provision for a grassy plot at the rear of the house, and allows of a clear passage from the house to the barn without the interruptions of gates, and insures much cleaner conditions, fewer flies, freedom from offensive odors, dust, etc.

Another consideration is the position of the house with regard to approaches, and the extent of front lawn. For convenience, the approach to the house from the main road should pass by the front door, or very close to it, and also by a side door into kitchen or living room. This arrangement is found convenient, not only for the advantage of entering at the front door, which, by the way, in many houses is merely ornamental, but also for supplying the house with flour, coal, groceries, etc.

The advantages enumerated are of a practical nature. There are still others that might be classed as aesthetical; that is they appeal to the senses as beautiful, or as harmonizing with their surroundings. Under this head comes the question of the location of the buildings to afford an attractive front lawn. It is well not to attempt too much. A small lawn well kept is infinitely better than a large neglected field. In these days of strenuous living the less care and mowing a lawn requires the more satisfactory it will be. Just how to secure considerable green sward about the house without entailing much labor is the problem of securing the most pleasant

HOME SURROUNDINGS.

Some have solved it in the Old Country, and in old-settled districts, by having planted many years evergreen hedges and trees that have grown to a considerable size and by having sown short growing grasses, and it would seem that to reach the desired end the best way would be

proached refuse to do business with you," enquired Attorney Gilbert. "I only remember three who refused to go into the scheme," replied Lynch.

GRAND TRUNK RETRENCHES.

Men to be Laid Off All Over System Where Possible.

A despatch from Montreal says: The management of the Grand Trunk Railway confirm the report that the company will adopt a policy of retrenchment in expenses as the result of which a number of men over the whole system will be laid off. No particular branch of the service will be affected, but every place a man can be spared there will be an exercise of economy.

The necessity for this, the management explains, is due to the heavy losses incurred during the Winter on account of the excessively stormy and severe weather conditions, causing not only heavy losses in receipts, but also heavily increased operating expenses in order to try and keep the lines open. The general manager's office would not make an estimate of the number of men who will be involved in the policy of retrenchment.

LOST IN THE STORM.

A Manitoba Farmer Frozen to Death.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Wm. Brass, farmer, of Oak Hammocks, ten miles from Selkirk, lost his life during the big storm of Thursday night. When a few miles out of Selkirk the horses became exhausted. Malcolm Campbell and John Brass, a brother, started to get relief, leaving William with the horses. John Brass was badly frozen before reaching a house, and William's body was found on Saturday.

NINETY PERSONS KILLED.

Effect of a Cyclone at Reunion Island.

A despatch from Hamburg says:—An export house here has received a cablegram from Reunion Island confirming the announcement of the disaster caused by a cyclone March 21 and 22. The island was completely devastated. The capital, St. Denis, was destroyed, and many public buildings were damaged or demolished. Famine exists among the islanders, and provisions and clothing are needed. The crops are lost. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000. Ninety persons, including thirteen whites, were killed.

PLOT AGAINST POPE'S LIFE.

Palaces and Gardens of the Vatican Closely Guarded.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Rome says that the palaces and gardens of the Vatican have been closely guarded for two days by a large force of Italian soldiers and police, who were specially drafted in for the purpose. Endeavors to penetrate the mystery elicited nothing further than an assurance from an ecclesiastic of position that a plot against the life of the Pope had been discovered.

LIGHT DRAUGHT GUNBOATS.

Admiralty Will Build Them For Chinese Rivers.

A despatch from London says: The Birmingham Post says the British Admiralty is arranging for the construction of flat-bottomed gunboats for service in Chinese rivers. This action is being taken in consequence of representations by the British Minister at Peking, who states it is necessary that greater protection be given British trade.

G. T. R. APPLIES FOR AID.

Government Asked to Grant Subsidy for Branch Line.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Grand Trunk Railway Company are seeking a grant from the Ontario Government. General Manager Hays visited Premier Ross on Thursday and asked for a subsidy for a branch line which the company proposes to build from the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Port Arthur.

TO ATTRACT IMMIGRANTS.

Australian Premiers to Confer on Scheme.

A despatch from London says: A conference of Australian Premiers will be held in April to decide on a scheme to attract immigrants. The statistics show that the total immigration in the last 30 years was 780,000, of whom 644,000 were assisted.

THREE MILLION DEFICIT.

British Revenue Collections Show Increase.

A despatch from London says: Revenue collections show that the British deficit is likely to be £3,000,000 instead of £6,000,000.

BRITISH SQUADRON SAILS.

Left Hong Kong for an Unknown Destination.

A despatch from Hong Kong says:—Three British battleships and six cruisers sailed from here on Monday, and proceeded northward. Their destination is unknown. They left ostensibly for manoeuvres.

PEST IN JOHANNESBURG.

Deaths From Bubonic Plague Now Reach Eighty-Two.

A despatch from Johannesburg says: Up to date the total number of deaths from bubonic plague is forty-two white and forty colored persons.

WILL EXTEND PRIVILEGE.

Cities and Towns May Amalgamate School Boards.

A Toronto despatch says: The repeated requests of many municipalities that they be extended the same privileges that Toronto enjoys with regard to an amalgamated Board of Education, have borne fruit. In the Legislature on Thursday night, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, introduced a bill to permit all cities and towns to amalgamate their High, Public, and Separate School Boards.

NO SNOW OR ICE.

Canadian Winter Scenes Will Not be Shown.

A London despatch says:—Arrangements are being made for the celebration in Great Britain of Empire Day on May 24. There will be entertainments, lectures, and concerts, with descriptive recitations from colonial literature, and tableaux representative of the costumes and customs of the colonials, and historical events connected with them are suggested. Canadian scenes of snow and ice will be omitted.

JAPS AT TOHITA.

Information has been received at St. Petersburg to the effect that the Japanese in Corea have reached Tohita. It is believed that those who recently landed at Plaskin Bay have returned to Gensan.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever among the Japanese in the Seoul and Ping-Yang districts.

THE THIBET MARCH.

Peaceful Negotiations to be Again Attempted.

A despatch to the London Times from Phari says that the British Thibetan expedition has commenced its advance on Gyangtse, which it should reach in about ten days. When the expedition arrives at Gyangtse, Gen. MacDonald will again attempt to enter upon peaceful negotiations with the Thibetans, even if the latter oppose the progress of the expedition by force of arms. The movement is being made with the utmost confidence. The force is in the best health and spirits. They encamped Monday in Tangla Pass, 15,500 feet above the sea level.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Phari describes the country as barren and desolate. It adds that the march has been very exhausting, and many of the troops were prostrated by mountain sickness. The changes in temperature are extreme. The men are liable to sunstroke during the day and numbed with cold at night.

TORTURED BY HOT IRONS.

Miser Refused to Disclose Wealth to Burglars.

A Reading, Pa., despatch says: Round hand and foot, with a box of pepper in his mouth, which gave pain to every breath, and with his feet, wrists and chest terribly burned, William McNeight, a junk dealer 74 years old, lay for 108 hours on the floor of his cabin, the victim of three masked burglars, who tried to force him to disclose the hiding place of his savings. McNeight was attacked in his cabin last Tuesday evening. The thieves gave him a terrible beating and then tortured him with red-hot irons. He insisted that all his money was in a bank, but they would not believe him. Failing to find money, they beat him into unconsciousness and departed. He was found by a chance visitor on Sunday. His mouth is terribly blistered by the pepper and all the skin was burned from his breast, his wrists, and the soles of his feet. The hospital physicians say he has a chance to recover.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

Details of the French Shore Settlement.

A Paris despatch says:—The Echo de Paris has a despatch from London giving what purports to be additional details of the Anglo-French agreement. The main outlines of the convention settling definitely the Newfoundland question are as follows:—France formally renounces all territorial rights to the French shore and police rights in Newfoundland waters, and receives in exchange, as compensation for the French subjects who are residents of the shore, about £20,000.

All French fishermen will have the same rights as British.

France also receives a strip of territory on the Sokato frontier, Southwest Africa.

Then follow the Moroccan and Egyptian questions. No attempt is made to settle these, but only to eliminate from them such elements as might imperil the existing good understanding between the two countries.

MANY TROOPS FORWARDED.

The despatch of troops from Russia to the Far East is proceeding with increased vigor. A rifle battalion left St. Petersburg on Wednesday, and three others will follow this week, the largest draft going from the Moscow district.

Country, and in old-settled districts, by having planted many years evergreen hedges and trees that have grown to a considerable size and by having sown short growing grasses, and it would seem that to reach the desired end the best way would be to follow the example set by these successful ones. The effect of the shade of the trees is to make the grass still shorter and finer, and, consequently a fine turf is secured. Before such planting is done, it is well to have the borders of the grounds well defined by rows or clumps of trees of mixed varieties, always being careful in the planting not to entirely exclude the view from the house to the road, or other interesting objects. When the boundaries have been determined then the grounds proper may be arranged. Beginning at the house, have the whole lawn as free from unevenness as possible. Except for the driveway to the side or front door the whole should be perfectly level and sown with short, fine grasses. Upon this lawn a few of the best shade trees, such as maples, elms, oak, beech, etc., should be set with a studied attempt at indiscriminate arrangement.

With a little attention to these matters, which are so generally termed after considerations, much can be accomplished by the way of making farms more convenient and attractive, and, consequently, more valuable, not to mention the elevating influence imparted, where every detail of the home and farm is in the best possible harmony.

HOG NOTES.

For sucking sows nutritious slops are necessary.

Too much kindness is sometimes of no advantage.

After a young sow farrows her first litter give her a rest before breeding again.

The objection to large hog houses is that they bring too many hogs together.

In nearly all cases sows will do better if in a gaining condition when bred.

The young sow proves her future ability by the way she handles the first litter.

It is nearly always best to reduce the grain feed a few days before a sow is due to farrow and give her bran and milk feed.

One advantage with early pigs is that they are ready to take advantage of early pasture and have a longer time to thrive before midsummer.

A hog never gets too thin to be lousy, but usually it appears that the thinner the blood the better the lice will thrive.

When no boar is around on the farm the time of heat often passes without the owner noticing it.

Every man that grows hogs, whether he handles them himself or trusts to others, should insist on kind treatment.

Usually pigs on rich full feed require the utmost care and skill to carry them over changes of feed and keep up an improvement.

Build up the frame of the shoat on clover, bran, shorts, and like foods and finish him off in the early fall with sound corn.

A lot of pigs of which scarcely any two resemble each other does not reflect much credit upon the breeder.

Grow the pigs from the day of birth to the day of slaughter which should not exceed nine months.

Always breed from a thorough bred boar of good constitution and vigor—his vigor should always be in excess of that of the sow.

Overfeeding of sows, musty grain, sour milk, and the sudden change of clover, will cause diarrhoea in pigs.

In order to have a hog house clean and satisfactory there must always be an outside plank yard for the manure.

In fattening hogs to the best advantage, the food should always be given in a clean, wholesome condition, and never be allowed to sour.

Tom's Typewriter Wife.

I.

Miss Harper had thrown herself into the first easy-chair she found, with a little sigh, after the silent dinner, with her aunt sitting opposite.

She listened absently to the ringing of the door-bell and to the heavy steps of the one maid-of-all work as she clumped along the hall—a white cap disguising, as well as might be, her too intimate association with pots and pans. When after Rards the heavy steps clumped up the stairs, and a card, held gingerly by the tinniest corner, was deposited before her, Miss Harper started up with a gasp.

Tom Lingfield! Home again! Home at last!

She flew towards the dressing-room and in frantic haste dragged down a gown or two, swept them aside, and laid her hands on another. Then she paused and looked at her reflection in the mirror, turning the light a little higher as she did so. She had on her walking dress still—a blue serge, relieved only by the snowy bands at throat and wrist. It would do as well as anything. She straightened herself and walked sedately down the stairs. And, indeed, what did the gown matter to the sunburnt man who was awaiting her with some impatience?

"Well, Tom!" she cried gaily, holding out her hand as she came. "We thought you had given up your own country for good. You might have dropped us a hint you were coming, I think."

"I didn't know it myself until half an hour before I sailed," he said. "Well, here you are—Sybil of old days. I would have known you anywhere, though you have grown half a foot since I went away."

"Which implies that I was very young five years ago," she laughed. "I was only seventeen, and a little simple addition will enable you to observe that I am not an octogenarian now."

"You don't look very old," he said critically. "I could almost believe that nothing had changed since I disappeared."

"Oh, yes, there have been a few changes," she said, with sudden seriousness; "but Aunt Anne and I are left. She will be glad to see you. We are a little dull here, and this evening the dullness seemed to—to pile up, you know."

Her eyes dropped a little as she said it, and her pale face flushed.

"Of course, you heard of father's death," she went on hastily. "We had nothing left afterwards—nothing but this old home, and I have tried desperately to hold on to that."

"But—but Sybil, how do you keep up, if this house is all?" he cried bluntly.

"Oh, I am working!" she said lightly. "I have been working three years now. It is great fun. So I walk out every morning and I come in every evening, and I earn my little salary; and we pay as we go."

"Sybil!" cried Tom, his accusing eyes upon her. "And you never let me know!"

"It couldn't be helped, Tom dear," she laughed. "De-iles, I like the new life better than the old. My employer is lovely—"

"And I suppose he is some toothless old fossil, making a fool of himself about you?" Tom said savagely.

"He isn't so very old," said Sybil, blushing still more now. "And he has teeth."

Tom started up.

ed and smiled and fled; and Sybil drew herself up, half indignant and half laughing.

"How did you dare?" she demanded. "And I am very glad you did! she cried, with a little sob. "And, oh, Tom, how long you have been thinking about it!"

He took her hand and held it against his cheek; the other hand was still cumbered with the pencil and notebook.

A TEST OF DISCIPLINE.

Lieutenant Wolseley's Adventure in a Shipwreck.

English annals show many fine examples of discipline in disaster at sea, and both the army and the navy share in the credit of them. Most persons remember the magnificent courage and coolness displayed by the men of the ill-fated Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893. Lord Wolseley, in his recent autobiography, tells how he once came near sharing such a fate with his men on board the Transit, bound for India, when she struck a rock in a dead calm. He was a young lieutenant then, but his vivid recollection of the event has not waned in nearly half a century.

"The bugles sounded our regimental call, and we all ran down to our men, who were still below, cleaning up after their breakfast. All the troops were carried on the main-deck except one company, which was on the deck below, and situated well forward. It was a horrible quarter, below water level, and lit only by one solitary candle lantern. Each company took it for a week in turn, and it was my company's luck to be the unfortunate occupants when the ship struck. Upon reaching that dreadful lower region I formed the men, half on the opposite side of the deck."

"There we stood in deadly silence, and I know not for how long. The abominable candle in the lantern sputtered and went out. We were in almost absolute darkness, our only glimmer of light coming down through a small hatchway which was reached by a narrow ladder. The ship began to sink by the stern, so it was evident to all that we hung on a rock forward. The angle of our deck with the sea-level became gradually greater until at last we had to hold on to the sides of our dark submarine prison. My predominant feeling was of horrid repugnance to the possibility, which became the probability, of being drowned in the dark, like a rat in a trap. I should have liked to have a swim for my life at the last, the supreme moment; but that would be impossible if the abominable ship should slip off the rock."

"If Greece must perish, I Thy will obey. But let me perish in the face of day."

"The only aperture to the main-deck was very small, and most eyes were kept riveted upon it. I am sure every man now alive who was there must shudder as he thinks of what seemed to us the interminable time we were in that pit. Every minute seemed an hour; but at last a face appeared at the aperture, and we were ordered on deck."

All found refuge on a coral island, whence in due time another vessel carried them to their destination; and the future field-marshal proceeded with a lighter kit, but the richer for a precious experience in the value of discipline.

SAVE COTTON TRADE.

Necessary That Raw Material Be Grown Within Empire.

Experts of the cotton trade hold the view that the only remedy for the evil which has plunged Lancashire into distress is that the raw

JAPAN'S LEADERS ON LAND

SIX GENERALS WHO ARE LIKELY TO TAKE PART.

Marquis Oyama's Record — Field Marshal is a Humane Commander.

Who will lead the Japanese army in the coming battles?

Japan is fortunate at this turning-point in her history in possessing generals who are not only tried men of war, but have behind them the force and inspiration which come from brilliant service in more than one successful campaign.

During the last thirty-five years Japan has seen three great wars. First, the War of Restoration (1867-8), which gave back full sovereignty over his empire to the Mikado, second, the civil war known as the Satsuma Rebellion (1877), the defeat of which unified her people; third, the Chino-Japanese War (1894-5), whose result was her birth as a great power. In all these wars the generals who to-day are the chiefs of her armies took part—in the last war they held the most important commands. This is the same thing as saying they are soldiers of the ripest experience.

Foremost among them are the two field-m Marshals of Japan, men whose names must be for ever associated with their victorious campaigns in China, Manchuria and Corea—Marquis Yamagata and Count Oyama.

TOOK PORT ARTHUR.

It is thought improbable that Marquis Yamagata, who is now about 70, will leave Japan for the seat of war, but it is possible that Marquis Oyama, whose present position is that of Chief of the Military Etat-Major at Tokio, will take the field; in any case, he will have the general direction of the war.

Field-Marshal Oyama is nearly 61. He is a tall, stout man, very quiet, gentle and amiable in disposition and though the irony of events has made him a great and successful soldier, he has no liking for war. By birth a Samurai of the Kagoshima clan, he has been a fighter from his youth, and saw a good deal of service in the Satsuma Rebellion. He was Minister of War in 1894, but resigned to take command of the Second Army of Japan in the war with China. He has under him four divisions (between eighty and ninety thousand men), and achieved some of the most remarkable triumphs of the whole struggle. He was the general before whom Chin-Chow, Talienwan and Port Arthur fell; later, he captured Wei-Hai-Wei.

As illustrating his humane character, the following anecdote is told of him: One day during the Chino-Japanese War, as he was riding into camp, he noticed a party of shivering Chinese prisoners standing unprotected in the open, though a cold and bitter sleet was falling. "They are men," he said, pointing to the prisoners, and at once gave orders that they should be placed somewhere under cover. On being told that no accommodation was to be found for them, he instantly commanded that his own horses should be turned out of their stable and the building given over to the prisoners.

A BRAVE TRIO.

Next in rank to the field marshals come three generals who will undoubtedly have chief commands. They are Count Nozu, Baron Kuroki, and Baron Oku. What the Japanese think of them has been well expressed by one of their officers in the simple but sufficiently striking sentence: "We can rely upon them."

Gen. Nozu (his name is sometimes Englished as Nodzu) is of the finest type of Japanese, many of whom regard him as their greatest soldier. Of medium height, he is physically a

of one of them, at least, is known to many of our own soldiers—Gen. Yamaguchi, who led the Japanese forces during the "troubles" in China in 1900 which ended in the taking of Peking.

LARGEST DIAMOND.

Gems to be Made From the "Jagersfontein Excelsior."

In jewelers' circles great interest has been awakened by the announcement that cutting operations have been commenced on the great Jagersfontein Excelsior, the largest and finest diamond in the world. The stone was held for ten years before its owner could make satisfactory arrangements for its cutting, which has now been undertaken by a firm in Amsterdam, Holland. It was transported from London to Amsterdam under special police protection, and a carpeted room, with a specially made safe, has been provided for its care during the progress of cutting and polishing. The responsibility of handling and guarding so precious a stone may be gathered from the fact that its value may be almost anything. When discovered it was estimated to be worth a million dollars, but in its finished state it will command a fabulous price.

The story of the discovery of this wonderful gem is of no little interest. It was found on June 30, 1893, at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The stone was picked up by a native while he was loading a truck, and although a white overseer was standing near him, he managed to secrete it and keep it on his person for some time. In this case, however, it did not appear that he proposed stealing the gem, but only wished to deliver it personally to the manager. This he did, and as a bonus he received \$750 and a horse, saddle and bridle.

The diamond weighed in the rough exactly 917½ carats, or about 7 1-3 ounces avoirdupois. It is of a beautiful bluish white color, and shaped like the broken-off end of an icicle. The diamondiferous monster measures three inches in length, one and one-half inches in thickness, two and one-half inches in greatest and one and one-third inches in least breadth. The Excelsior has now been broken into sixteen pieces, the three largest of which are 158, 147 and 130 carats, respectively. These individual gems, in themselves of extraordinary size, will be, when fully cut and polished, among the finest in the world, and the value of the original stone will thus be multiplied.

QUEER THINGS IN JAPAN.

Sights and Customs That Impress the Foreigner.

The Japanese do not know how to kiss. If a Japanese girl learns how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign instructor. She does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment. The Japanese woman does not blacken her teeth under any mistaken idea that it makes her attractive. Her husband is supposed to know her value. Give a Japanese a back yard ten feet square and he will have a Chinese garden, with any number of paths of glittering white quartz. But give a prosperous Japanese a few acres—one acre round his house in the suburbs, and he will make an attractive landscape garden.

A Japanese house is generally all on one floor. The number of rooms in it depends on the number of bedrooms the owner requires. They are divided for the night by paper shutters, fixed in grooves, like the divisions of an old fashioned workbox. There are no doors or passages.

If a Japanese husband divorces his wife he makes no provision for her, and she has no dowry from her family; but divorced women in Japan nearly always marry again. She brings him nothing but a gentle and

ly. "He isn't so very old," said Sybil, blushing still more now. "And he has his teeth."

Tom started up. "Not more than seventy-five of course! How could you, Syb—how could you—when I love you as I do? I loved you when I went away. Little slip of a girl as you were. But your father—I thought you were going to marry that cad of a Welland—" "He wasn't a cad!" retorted Miss Harper haughtily. "Besides which, I wasn't going to marry him. Papa liked him, and he didn't like you, because you were simply a rich man and nothing else."

Tom paused to look into the fire, his elbow on the mantel.

"And I am too late!" he said bitterly. "I have dawdled about Australia while my chance for happiness was being lost here at home. Is it too late, dear?"

"I am afraid it is," she said, softly and regretfully. "I'm afraid I like my employer very much indeed."

With an inarticulate speech that was supposed to stand for good-night, he turned towards the door.

"Tom!" she murmured softly. He was back in an instant, looking at her expectantly.

"Tom," she almost whispered, "you'll understand how it is that I can't give him up. I have loved him ever since I was grown up."

And then Tom accepted his conge, and went blindly out into the night.

"I will go back!" muttered Tom Lingfield, heir to a fortune with which he had no concern beyond the spending of it. "I will go back on the next steamer, and plunge into some out-of-the-way corner of the world, and forget that I have ever seen England." He would not even let his firm know that he had been in the city, he said to himself.

But when morning came a new manliness came to him. He felt it worth while to assert himself for an hour or two. So a little later he walked into the long-deserted office, causing a flutter of excitement among the staff.

"Of course, you will look over things," said the delightful manager. And for several hours Tom attempted to concentrate his attention on books and statements.

II.

The manager at last assured him that he had his father's own head for business, and that if he would but give his attention to it, there was nothing he might not hope to accomplish.

"In other words, I would be something more than a mere rich man," he said. "Well, here are some letters I will answer at any rate. Have you a decent shorthand-writer now?—not old Groves, I hope. Send him in, please."

There was a quiet opening and closing of the door as the manager went out, and another quiet opening and closing of the door as the amanuensis came in. She stood before him, her face rosy red, her pencil and notebook in hand.

The head of the firm gazed at her with astonishment and bewilderment. Then he slowly arose.

"Sybil!" he said, with the light of dawning comprehension in his eyes.

"I have come to take your letters," she said demurely.

"Am I your employer, Sybil?" asked Mr. Lingfield, still half-doubting of his fortune.

"I—I think you must," she said in deep embarrassment.

Mr. Lingfield walked gravely to the door and called the manager from his desk. He knew when to take the tide at the flood.

"Miss Harper is going to be my wife," he explained, thoughtfully keeping himself between her and the door. "You will see that it is impossible for her to go on occupying this position. Will you find someone else, please?"

The grey-moustached manager star-

Necessary Raw Material Be Grown Within Empire.

Experts of the cotton trade hold the view that the only remedy for the evil, which has plunged Lancashire into distress is that the raw material shall be grown within the Empire.

What has been done already was well stated by Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, vice-chairman of the association, at a meeting of the Statistical Society in the Memorial Hall, Manchester.

The present crop of the world, he pointed out, is as follows:—

	Bales.
United States	11,000,000
India	3,000,000
Egypt	1,000,000
Rest of the world	1,000,000

Throughout the world, also there are 112,600,000 spindles, and Mr. Hutton remarked that the one solid fact that stares us in the face is that the present supply of cotton is insufficient to keep the spindles fully employed.

Mr. Hutton reviewed the position in India, West Indies, Uganda, Rhodesia, West Africa, and other possessions, and expressed the opinion that West Africa will soon be able to grow cotton much more cheaply than America.

The association's operations, of course, are limited by its funds, and Mr. Hutton laid stress upon the need of further support.

In Nyassaland 100,000 acres could be put under cultivation in the season 1904-5 if the association were willing to finance this extension. Estimating the expenditure at 30s. an acre, it gives an outlay of £150,000, "much of which, if not the whole," said Mr. Hutton, "would be recovered in the first season."

DISTRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Exodus of Australians Because of Starvation.

The Cape Town correspondent of The London Daily Express says: Australasians are deserting South Africa. They did not fear to come here to fight the Boers, but they did not bargain for a struggle with privation and starvation. Things are indescribably bad here, and the desire to quit phenomenally rich South Africa has become feverish. I hear strange stories of stranded Australians making all the way from the Transvaal to Table Bay, the only port of departure for steamers to the South Pacific. They are "footing it" like "Sundowners" in the great interior of the commonwealth, but they are finding their fate far harder, for there are few hospitable intervals in their weary, hungry tramp. A friend of mine encountered the 20-year-old son of a well-known cabinet minister in an Australian state. He had already tramped 400 miles through the wilderness, and his feet were swollen and bleeding. His swag was a piece of rag, and his clothes hardly protected him from the scorching sun. He had not a coin in his pockets, but he declared he would sail by the first boat as a stowaway.

PROFITS OF A SERMON.

Queen Alexandra has just forwarded to the Gordon Boys' Home and the British Home for Incurables £75 representing the profits derived during the year from the sale of Canon Fleming's sermon, "Recognition in Eternity." This sermon has realized a total profit of £7,860, which has been distributed equally between the two charities.

A LONG-MANED MARE.

Mr. George O. Zillgitt, of Inglewood, England, owns a carriage mare with a mane of silvery hair 18 feet in length at the tips. She is ten years old, and is the mother of a colt a few months old with mane and tail already reaching to the ground. Ordinarily the mane of the mother is kept braided and in a net.

simple but sufficiently striking sentence: "We can rely upon them."

Gen. Nozu (his name is sometimes Englished as Nodzu) is of the finest type of Japanese, many of whom regard him as their greatest soldier. Of medium height, he is physically a very strong man. He is a keen sportsman, fond of riding, hunting, and shooting. At one time he excelled as a wrestler, and wrestling is a favorite form of exercise with the Japanese. Now 61, his devotion to athletics enables him to carry his years with ease. He has a great reputation for courage and daring. His chief characteristic is intrepidity, but he knows how to hold back when necessary. Like Count Oyama, he belongs to the Kagoshima clan, and began life as a simple Samurai. He fought on the side of the Mikado in the War of the Restoration, also with the Imperialists in the Satsuma Rebellion, but it was in the Chino-Japanese War that he won the highest distinction. In command in Korea, he marched his men from Fusan to Seoul, and a little later practically decided the fate of the whole war by his capture of Pyongyang (Ping-Yang). This was the strongest place in Korea, and was defended by the pick of the modern-drilled Chinese troops. After desperate fighting, he took it in a single day, and its loss, when known, spread demoralization throughout the entire Chinese army.

A BARON UNDER SIEGE.

Another Kagoshima Samurai is Gen. Kuroki, now 59. He is rather under the average height of the Japanese, but is a man of abundant vigor. On the battlefield he has shown marked coolness and imperturbability, and an absolute contempt of danger. It has been often said of him that "as he is on parade so he is in action." His reputation is that of a first-class soldier and commander.

The remaining member of this group of three generals who will have the highest commands in the war is Baron Oku. He is three or four years younger than the others. A Samurai of the Oita clan, he held the rank of major in the Imperialist forces during the Satsuma rebellion, and in the course of it performed an act of heroic courage and resoluteness which gained him the greatest fame in Japan. After being besieged by the rebels in Kgmamoto Castle for four months he made a desperate sortie at the head of his battalion, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines of investment, and effected a junction with other Imperial troops which forced the Satsuma men to retire.

A SOLDIER PREMIER.

Count Katsura, the present Prime Minister of Japan, is a general of full rank, but at the time being is on half-pay owing to his position in the Government. The protégé and disciple of Marshal Yamagata—both belong to the powerful Choshu clan—he won great renown as a soldier while at the head of the First Corps in the war with China. By his successes in the field and his skilful strategy he finally commanded all the roads leading from Manchuria into China. He is an able general, but is not deemed likely that he will vacate the Premiership.

Mention must be made of another general officer who will probably play an important part in the war, the Assistant Chief of the Army Etat-Major at Tokio, Lieut.-Gen. Baron Kodama, who by those in a position to judge is considered the best tactician in the Japanese army. A little over 50, his chief characteristic is the electric rapidity with which he thinks and decides; those who know him say "he is as quick as lightning."

The regular army of Japan consists of the Imperial Guard and 12 divisions. In command of each of them is a lieutenant-general, and in almost every instance these officers have seen active service. The name

If a Japanese husband divorces his wife he makes no provision for her, and she has no dowry from her family; but divorced women in Japan nearly always marry again. She brings him nothing but a gentle and obedient slave, and takes nothing away with her but the same valuable commodity.

Most of the people you meet on the Japanese New Year day are carrying a squashed salmon, with a piece of paper tied round its waist by a paper string which holds a little gold paper kite. That kite means that the thing is a present and has not to be paid for. Those who are not carrying crushed salmon or taking up the street in giving New Year's salutations are playing battle dore or shuttlecock.

SANITATION OF AN ANT CITY.

Insects are scrupulously clean in their personal toilet, and often brush, comb, and wash themselves—a service for which they are admirably provided with natural implements. This habit is transferred to communal affairs. The streets within the city bounds and the gates and external plaza and "country roads" leading into the foraging fields—as with agricultural ants—are kept free from filth and obstructions that might gather filth. The constant washings and combings of baby ants by the nurses would satisfy the most fastidious maternal taste. One may not say that sanitation is an exact emmetonian science, but it certainly is an art thoroughly practised in every department of the formicary, and brought to perfection as far as natural conditions will permit. Every insect citizen takes part in this service. All ants unite to keep their civic precincts clean.

TOLD IN FIGURES.

The engines of a first class man of war cost about \$700,000.

In the last forty years 4,000,000 persons have emigrated from Ireland.

To crush a half-inch cube of granite requires a weight of eleven tons.

The world's yield of gold at this time is \$350,000,000. Of this amount South Africa furnishes \$70,000,000 and the United States \$74,425,000.

The most valuable ring in the world is in possession of one of the Vanderbilts. It is set with a diamond valued at \$35,000 and many smaller gems.

Hudson bay, over which the dominion government has determined to exercise absolute sovereignty as the "Canadian sea," to the exclusion of the New England whalers, who alone have used its waters, is 1,000 miles north and south and 600 miles east and west, with a strait 100 miles wide.

SUICIDE WIND.

In Brazil and other parts of South America the natives know and fear a certain condition of the air, which they call "suicide wind." It is not a superstition, but an actual condition of the atmosphere which seems to drive people to madness, and during its continuance self-inflicted deaths are numerous. Criminologists and scientists all over the world are interested in this peculiar atmospheric influence, which is indicated by a soft, moist, warm air that settles heavily on the earth.

ALL DAY AT THE THEATRE.

Japan is to some extent, at least, still an Eastern country influenced by Western thought. This statement is corroborated by its theatres, many of which are still conducted on strictly Oriental lines—that is to say, they are open from nine in the morning till seven or eight in the evening, and the play is in progress all the time. The price of admission is as low as one cent, and for this one has the option of staying all day.

nal mechanism, and permits the wind to flow more easily.

A very antiquated horse is never easy to "palm off," and to as far as possible disguise the animal's age is a dealer's primary object. Up to a certain age a horse's teeth have distinguishing marks. To remove these marks, and replace them by others which the teeth of a horse of the age stated by the dealer would have, it is necessary to completely obliterate the marks on the old warrior's "masticators." This is done by filing or sawing off the ends of the teeth, and engraving on them the requisite marks. It goes without saying that these tricks can only be practised when doing business with a novice in horsemanship; but, luckily for many dishonest dealers, novices are plentiful.

A cute "horse-coper" recognises at once the pseudo-sportsman, so aptly defined by a well-known sporting writer as a "horsey man on foot" and a "footy man on a horse."

SWIM BUT DON'T WALK.

The Tribe Discovered in New Guinea Swamp.

A tribe that can hardly walk has been discovered in New Guinea. So unused are these people to walking on the solid ground that their feet bleed when they try to go any distance. They were discovered by Sir Francis E. Winter recently.

The tribe is that of the Aghaiambos, and since time immemorial they have lived in swamps, their houses being perched on bamboo poles and elevated about twelve feet above the mud and water.

As a result, since there is no solid ground anywhere near them, generation after generation of these people have depended entirely on canoeing and swimming. They are such good swimmers that they can glide over and between the half submerged reed like water snakes, and it is as natural for an Aghaiambo to slip into the water to go next door as it is for a woman in this country to throw a shawl over her head and call on a neighbor.

They never leave their swamps, but remain hidden in them from the time they are born until they die. They are as shy as the crocodiles and reptiles that dwell there.

This life has changed their bodies so that they look unlike any other human beings in the world. As they never walk, their legs have become small and flabby, and their feet are so soft that blood flows from the cracking skin as soon as they are called on to tread on hard ground.

Sir Francis Winter describes these beings as follows, in a report to the Australian Government:

"The men would be of good stature, if their bodies, from the hips down, were in proportion to the upper part. They have good chests, thick necks and powerful arms. But from the hips down they were shrunken creatures, looking more like apes when viewed from the side than like human beings.

"Their feet are short and broad and wonderfully thin, with weak toes. They are so feeble that they look almost as if they lacked joints.

"The feet of all the people whom I saw rested on the floor when they stood or sat in a way that reminded one irresistibly of wooden feet, because they were so helpless and clumsy."

STRANGE CASE

In a money-lending case heard in London it was stated that a clerk borrowed \$100 from a money-lender in 1886, that he had paid \$500 by way of interest, and was now sued for \$750, said to be due to the lender. The judge said if these were the facts he could not make a higher order than payment at the rate of one farthing a month against the defendant. The debt would then take 12,000 years to pay off.

Shanghai.

Another, whose sight-seeing expeditions invariably brought him into the vicinity of military depots, found himself inconvenienced by an inspector of police, and likewise abruptly changed his itinerary.

Then there is a cosmopolitan globe trotter, speaking all the tongues of Europe, who would be amazed to know that the guide who insisted upon doing a great deal for a very little compensation was not altogether what he seemed.

There have been but three cases of native Japanese spies. Two were coolies in the pay of the Russian military attache, and the third was a Lieutenant of volunteers, who was arrested on a charge of trying to secure certain maps for the enemy.

All foreigners are watched carefully, but not offensively, although two Englishmen who went into the country on a shooting expedition a few weeks ago were annoyed when a native paper suggested that they were in the pay of Russia. Even two ladies who arrived in Tokio this week, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, have not been above suspicion.

Consequently, the turning back of "tourists" who attempt to penetrate the military mysteries of Tsushima is

NOT TO BE WONDERED AT.

That one of the explorers so discovered had not taken a camera into the proscribed zone was distinctly in his favor, for the unauthorized use of photographic apparatus is a grave offence, and the detection of a photographer within the forbidden districts—which include all military and naval depots, barracks and fortifications—means severe punishment for the offender.

Soldiers of fortune, who have travelled in some instances half way round the world, learn, to their disgust, that Japan has no need of their services. In this case Japan is the gainer. Some of the adventurous volunteers now in Tokio raked together the price of a third class passage to Yokohama in the belief that their experience in South American revolutions would insure a Captain's commission at the very least. Japan does not need soldiers of fortune, and organizers of foreign legions need not apply.

The study of Russia has been well nigh universal in military circles. There has been an extraordinary demand, likewise, for text books at various booksellers. Large classes of students have been formed at the Tokio School of Foreign Languages for the study of Russian. A few days ago all of these students were withdrawn, many of them securing Government positions.

LIGHTS AND INSURANCE.

Insurance companies have made up their minds that electric lighting, when the wiring is well done (and they have formulated special rules on the subject), is the safest of all illuminants. Statistics show the following comparative risks: Fires in one year from paraffin oil, 259; from gas, 110; matches used for gas, thirty-five; candles, eighty-eight; electric lights, seven; and incandescent electric lights, only one.

LEAP YEAR PREROGATIVE

How many people are aware of the origin of that special female prerogative belonging to the leap year? An Act of the Scottish Parliament passed during the reign of Mary "every maiden of both high and degree shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes." And mark all ye bachelors of the year 1904, he refuse to take her to be his he shall be mulet in the sum of \$ or less, as his estate may be, and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another man then he shall be free."

A battery was needed to treat the rock, but the Morgans did not have money enough to buy the necessary plant. They therefore offered a half interest in the property to a resident of Rockhampton for \$10,000, the money to be invested in machinery.

He said it was too great a risk for one man to take, but he found three other men to go in with him, each investing \$2,500. There were thus six men in the enterprise, the Morgan brothers owning half of the property.

Five years later each of the six men was a millionaire. The stock is now more widely distributed, though it is in comparatively few hands. The mine has made a fortune for every one concerned in it.

It was found that the methods necessary for mining and reducing the ore were unique, as no similar formation or quality of ore had been discovered elsewhere. Original methods were therefore devised for working the mine.

At the foot of the mountain there is now a thriving mining town, and the whole district has been transformed by the great expenditures of the company. The place where poor Gordon's cattle found scanty subsistence is now marked by the luxurious homes of a few very rich men and the cottages of an army of workmen usually numbering 1,200.

Geologists believe that they have discovered how this mountain of gold ore came to be formed. They say that the occurrence of the gold is due to a former thermal spring that brought up the precious metal with other mineral substances, chiefly silica and iron, in solution and precipitated them at the surface.

In this way the wonderful mountain was built up and the whole of it is a solid mass of gold bearing ore.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Hope lives until love dies.
Honesty needs no advertising.
Short prayers have the surest aim.
They who live on fashion die of folly.
A man's life always follows his faith.
Morality is motor and not mechanical.
A man only finds life where he loses self.
Only the self-centered are self-satisfied.
The doors of truth open only to the true.
That which is useless cannot be harmless.
Words are but the things that truth wears.
He who will not be a servant cannot be a saint.
It is easier to endure failure than to bear success.
To-day is never bettered by tomorrow's burdens.
Parading a cross is no proof of possessing a crown.
He gives but an empty hand who withholds his heart.
A little sin may hold as much sorrow as a large one.
Enmity to new ideas is no proof of loyalty to old ones.
It is no sign that a man is riding to heaven because he is driving others there.
Better the service without the sentiment than the sentiment without the service.

DEMAND FOR HORSE-FLESH.

The taste for horse-flesh is steadily on the increase in Paris. A veterinary and sanitary report just issued that in 1896, at the public abattoirs, 21,430 horses, asses, and mules were slaughtered for the different dealers in horse-flesh in the French capital.

In 1897 the number was 22,029; in 1898, 22,512; in 1899, 23,203; in 1900, 26,484; in 1901, 29,683; in 1902, 32,324. Of the number in this last year there were 31,790 horses, 485 asses, and 19 mules. Much of the food is sold in the shape of sausage.

the entertainment, and neither the smoking nor the drinking that attracts people to the music halls," said the chairman of the London Pavilion Co., Limited, at the annual meeting.

The gross receipts from the Liverpool corporation electric tram last year amounted to over £251,000, an increase of nearly £18,000 on the previous year. Altogether over 113,000,000 passengers were carried during the year.

Louth (Lincs) is concerned because for several months past the deaths in the town have exceeded the births. It is suggested by local councillors that municipal encouragement should be given to newly-married couples to take up their abode in the town.

Notwithstanding that the London papers have been inclined to brag because there have been in London no such theatre disasters as that in Chicago recently, the immunity is due more to good luck than management. Several of London's largest theatres have been destroyed by fire but in each case the outbreak occurred after the audience had left.

TREATMENT OF BRONCHITIS.

How This Distressing Complaint May Be Relieved.

The treatment appropriate for an attack of acute bronchitis, or cold on the chest, varies somewhat according to the stage of the disease.

In the beginning the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes is congested and swollen and usually quite dry. The secretion of phlegm is scanty, and the cough, which may be very teasing in character, brings up but little expectoration. There is generally some pain in the chest, or at least a feeling of soreness and a rasping sensation while coughing and the obstruction to the bronchial tubes by the swollen mucous membrane, and perhaps plugs of thick phlegm, gives rise to more or less difficulty in breathing.

The aim of treatment at this stage is to "loosen" the cough by bringing about an increased secretion. This is best effected by warm drinks and the inhalation of warm vapor, medicated or not, as may be thought best. Hot lemonade (without whiskey), hot milk or simple hot water sipped as hot as can be borne, will render good service.

The patient of course should remain in the house; and preferably in a room with a warm, equable temperature, so as to avoid exposure while perspiring. If the attack is at all severe much time will be saved by going to bed for a day or two. If there is much pain or soreness, rubbing the chest with some liniment will afford relief; but sometime cloths wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with four or five drops of turpentine, or else thin flaxseed poultices will work better. Inhalation of warm vapor from a croup kettle or from a pitcher of boiling water are often required. A teaspoonful of the compound tincture of benzoin or some oil of eucalyptus may be added to the boiling water.

At the onset the patient should take a mild purgative, and attention must be given to the bowels throughout the attack. Later when the cough is loose and the secretion abundant, the treatment must be sustaining; the patient should have plenty of good substantial food, and should drink freely of cow water.

Sometimes drugs in the form of so-called expectorants are needed in the early stages, and others to check secretion in the later stages, but a cough mixture are more or less bad for the stomach and are to be avoided if possible; and especially bad are paregoric and other preparations of opium. They are sometimes necessary in certain cases, but what their cases are must be left to the doctor to decide.—Youth's Companion.

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They never leave their swamps, but remain hidden in them from the time they are born until they die. They are as shy as the crocodiles and reptiles that dwell there.

This life has changed their bodies so that they look unlike any other human beings in the world. As they never walk, their legs have become small and flabby, and their feet are so soft that blood flows from the cracking skin as soon as they are called on to tread on hard ground.

Sir Francis Winter describes these beings as follows, in a report to the Australian Government:

"The men would be of good stature, if their bodies, from the hips down, were in proportion to the upper part. They have good chests, thick necks and powerful arms. But from the hips down they were shrunken creatures, looking more like apes when viewed from the side than like human beings.

"Their feet are short and broad and wonderfully thin, with weak toes. They are so feeble that they look almost as if they lacked joints.

"The feet of all the people whom I saw rested on the floor when they stood or sat in a way that reminded one irresistibly of wooden feet, because they were so helpless and clumsy."

STRANGE CASE

In a money-lending case heard in London it was stated that a clerk borrowed \$100 from a money-lender in 1886, that he had paid \$500 by way of interest, and was now sued for \$750, said to be due to the lender. The judge said if these were the facts he could not make a higher order than payment at the rate of one farthing a month against the defendant. The debt would then take 12,000 years to pay off.

Shanghai.

Another, whose sight-seeing expeditions invariably brought him into the vicinity of military depots, found himself inconvenienced by an inspector of police, and likewise abruptly changed his itinerary.

Then there is a cosmopolitan globe trotter, speaking all the tongues of Europe, who would be amazed to know that the guide who insisted upon doing a great deal for a very little compensation was not altogether what he seemed.

There have been but three cases of native Japanese spies. Two were coolies in the pay of the Russian military attache, and the third was a Lieutenant of volunteers, who was arrested on a charge of trying to secure certain maps for the enemy.

All foreigners are watched carefully, but not offensively, although two Englishmen who went into the country on a shooting expedition a few weeks ago were annoyed when a native paper suggested that they were in the pay of Russia. Even two ladies who arrived in Tokio this week, ostensibly travelling for pleasure, have not been above suspicion.

Consequently, the turning back of "tourists" who attempt to penetrate the military mysteries of Tsushima is

NOT TO BE WONDERED AT.

That one of the explorers so discovered had not taken a camera into the proscribed zone was distinctly in his favor, for the unauthorized use of photographic apparatus is a grave offence, and the detection of a photographer within the forbidden districts—which include all military and naval depots, barracks and fortifications—means severe punishment for the offender.

Soldiers of fortune, who have travelled in some instances half way round the world, learn, to their disgust, that Japan has no need of their services. In this case Japan is the gainer. Some of the adventurous volunteers now in Tokio raked together the price of a third class passage to Yokohama in the belief that their experience in South American revolutions would insure a Captain's commission at the very least. Japan does not need soldiers of fortune, and organizers of foreign legions need not apply.

The study of Russia has been well nigh universal in military circles. There has been an extraordinary demand, likewise, for text books at various booksellers. Large classes of students have been formed at the Tokio School of Foreign Languages for the study of Russian. A few days ago all of these students were withdrawn, many of them securing Government positions.

LIGHTS AND INSURANCE.

Insurance companies have made up their minds that electric lighting, when the wiring is well done (and they have formulated special rules on the subject), is the safest of all illuminants. Statistics show the following comparative risks: Fires in one year from paraffin oil, 259; from gas, 110; matches used for gas, thirty-five; candles, eighty-eight; electric lights, seven; and incandescent electric lights, only one.

LEAP YEAR PREROGATIVE

How many people are aware of the origin of that special female prerogative belonging to the leap year? An Act of the Scottish Parliament passed during the reign of Mary, "every maiden of both high and degree shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes." And mark all ye bachelors of the year 1904, he refuse to take her to be his, he shall be nulet in the sum of £ or less, as his estate may be, and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another man then he shall be free."

through his hands.

A battery was needed to treat the rock, but the Morgans did not have money enough to buy the necessary plant. They therefore offered a half interest in the property to a resident of Rockhampton for \$10,000, the money to be invested in machinery.

He said it was too great a risk for one man to take, but he found three other men to go in with him, each investing \$2,500. There were thus six men in the enterprise, the Morgan brothers owning half of the property.

Five years later each of the six men was a millionaire. The stock is now more widely distributed, though it is in comparatively few hands. The mine has made a fortune for every one concerned in it.

It was found that the methods necessary for mining and reducing the ore were unique, as no similar formation or quality of ore had been discovered elsewhere. Original methods were therefore devised for working the mine.

At the foot of the mountain there is now a thriving mining town, and the whole district has been transformed by the great expenditures of the company. The place where poor Gordon's cattle found scanty subsistence is now marked by the luxurious homes of a few very rich men and the cottages of an army of workmen usually numbering 1,200.

Geologists believe that they have discovered how this mountain of gold ore came to be formed. They say that the occurrence of the gold is due to a former thermal spring that brought up the precious metal with other mineral substances, chiefly silica and iron, in solution and precipitated them at the surface.

In this way the wonderful mountain was built up and the whole of it is a solid mass of gold bearing ore.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Hope lives until love dies.

Honesty needs no advertising.

Short prayers have the surest aim.

They who live on fashion die of folly.

A man's life always follows his faith.

Morality is motor and not mechanical.

A man omly finds life where he loses self.

Only the self-centered are self-satisfied.

The doors of truth open only to the true.

That which is useless cannot be harmless.

Words are but the things that truth wears.

He who will not be a servant cannot be a saint.

It is easier to endure failure than to bear success.

To-day is never bettered by tomorrow's burdens.

Parading a cross is no proof of possessing a crown.

He gives but an empty hand who withholds his heart.

A little sin may hold as much sorrow as a large one.

Enmity to new ideas is no proof of loyalty to old ones.

It is no sign that a man is riding to heaven because he is driving others there.

Better the service without the sentiment than the sentiment without the service.

DEMAND FOR HORSE-FLESH.

The taste for horse-flesh is steadily on the increase in Paris. A veterinary and sanitary report just issued that in 1896, at the public abattoirs, 21,430 horses, asses, and mules were slaughtered for the different dealers in horse-flesh in the French capital. In 1897 the number was 22,029; in 1898, 22,512; in 1899, 23,203; in 1900, 26,484; in 1901, 29,683; in 1902, 32,324. Of the number in this last year there were 31,790 horses, 885 asses, and 19 mules. Much of the food is sold in the shape of sausages.

the entertainment and neither the smoking nor the drinking that attracts people to the music halls," said the chairman of the London Pavilion Co., Limited, at the annual meeting.

The gross receipts from the Liverpool corporation electric tram last year amounted to over £521,000, an increase of nearly £18,000 on the previous year. Altogether over 113,000,000 passengers were carried during the year.

Louth (Lincs) is concerned because for several months past the deaths in the town have exceeded the births. It is suggested by local councillors that municipal encouragement should be given to newly-married couples to take up their abode in the town.

Notwithstanding that the London papers have been inclined to brag because there have been in London no such theatre disasters as that in Chicago recently, the immunity is due more to good luck than management. Several of London's largest theatres have been destroyed by fire but in each case the outbreak occurred after the audience had left.

TREATMENT OF BRONCHITIS.

How This Distressing Complaint May Be Relieved.

The treatment appropriate for an attack of acute bronchitis, or cold on the chest, varies somewhat according to the stage of the disease.

In the beginning the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes is congested and swollen and usually quite dry. The secretion of phlegm is scanty, and the cough, which may be very teasing in character, brings up but little expectoration. There is generally some pain in the chest, or at least a feeling of soreness and a rasping sensation while coughing and the obstruction to the bronchial tubes by the swollen mucous membrane, and perhaps plugs of thick phlegm, gives rise to more or less difficulty in breathing.

The aim of treatment at this stage is to "loosen" the cough by bringing about an increased secretion. This is best effected by warm drinks and the inhalation of warm vapor, medicated or not, as may be thought best. Hot lemonade (without whisky), hot milk or simple hot water sipped as hot as can be borne, will render good service.

The patient of course should remain in the house, and preferably in a room with a warm, equable temperature, so as to avoid exposure while perspiring. If the attack is at all severe much time will be saved by going to bed for a day or two. If there is much pain or soreness, rubbing the chest with some liniment will afford relief; but sometime cloths wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with four or five drops of turpentine, or else thin flaxseed poultices will work better. Inhalation of warm vapor from a croup kettle or from a pitcher of boiling water are often required. A teaspoonful of the compound tincture of benzol or some oil of eucalyptus may be added to the boiling water.

At the onset the patient should take a mild purgative, and attention must be given to the bowels throughout the attack. Later when the cough is loose and the secretion abundant, the treatment must be sustaining; the patient should have plenty of good, substantial food, and should drink freely of coc water.

Sometimes drugs in the form of so called expectorants are needed in the early stages, and others to check secretion in the later stages, but a cough mixtures are more or less bad for the stomach and are to be avoided if possible; and especially bad are paregoric and other preparations of opium. They are sometimes necessary in certain cases, but what the cases are must be left to the doctor to decide.—Youth's Companion.

Ayer's

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Sarsaparilla

pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.

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110¢ a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

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Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 65c to 75c a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag

FRUIT.

Apples, 10 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 12c. a pound, \$6.00 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.

DONT'S.

Don't lie.
Don't envy others.
Don't abuse your employees.
Don't figure luck as an asset.
Don't set your line in troubled waters.
Don't forget that you must have confidence in yourself.
Don't labor and work for that which is not right.
Don't imitate unless you improve on the original.
Don't allow dealers to tell you that other Tablets are as good as

Hennequin's Infant Tablets.

Hennequin's Infant Tablets are the genuine French Tablet, 25c. per pkg., 5 for one dollar, sent post-paid to any address, if after using one pkg. you wish your dollar back you may have it by returning the remaining 4 pkgs. Address all orders to DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont.

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"Why, then most politicians ain't politicians."—Chicago Evening Post.

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To the gentlemen who were called upon to surrender power the result of the election of 1896 came as a great surprise, and they predicted a short life for the Government which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called upon to form. The Conservatives had been in power for such a length of time that they were persuaded that no one else could administer the affairs of the country. They were persuaded that what they called the instinct of government was with them alone. Sir Charles Tupper took the high ground that it

Ottawa Free Press.

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High Pressure Days.

Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hands to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous. The first effect of the praiseworthy effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of both body and brain, and in extreme cases in complete nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high-pressure days.

HOW YOU'LL KNOW.

When the snow is off the sidewalk and the steam is off the pipe,
When the honeycomb is on the shelf and likewise on the tripe,
When the racket's on the court and when the brassie's on the links,
When the stein is on the table and on some one else the drink,
When the ice cream's in the soda and the bark is on the shore,
When the shirt waist's on the lady and the lady's en rapport,
When the crowd is on the platform when it isn't on your feet,
When the cops are on the lookout when they are not on their beat,
When spring is on the calendar and likewise on the way,
When the shortcake's on the table and the hose begins to play,
When the water's in the cellar and the furnace fire's gone out,
When the boys are playing marbles with the glad and gleeful shout,
When the carpet's on the clothes-line and the rent is on the climb,
When wife does her Easter hat and says it's moving time,
When your overcoat feels heavy and your clothes are on the bum,
You are safe, sir, in concluding that Spring has really come.

Dropsy is one Positive Sign of Kidney Disease.—Have you any of these unmistakable signs? Puffiness under the eyes? Swollen limbs? Smothering feeling? Change of the character of the urine? Exhaustion after least exertion? If you have there's dropsical tendency and you should not delay an hour in putting yourself under the great South American Kidney Cure.—86

Kenneth is five years old, and attends kindergarten. He is very much interested in what he hears, as the following story will prove, says The Watchman.

He went with his uncle to be fitted to a new pair of shoes. It was late in the afternoon, and as they waited for the salesman Kenneth noticed that the street lamps were being lighted outside.

"Why, Aunt Emily," he exclaimed, "is it dark?"

"Oh, not very," she replied.

"Oh, I see," said Kenneth, with a comprehending nod, "like."

"What did you say?" asked Aunt Emily.

"Why, Luke," repeated Kenneth, surprised that she had not understood.

"What do you mean by that?" inquired his aunt, still mystified.

"Why, you know what Luke means; it's middling, Luke dark, you know, like Luke warm, not real dark nor real light."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

Anecdotal.

A Western Congressman was asked if he did not think President Roosevelt certain to be re-elected, barring any "big mistake" the candidate might make. "Yes," was the reply, "but let me tell you that the biggest mistake he possibly could make would be to allow the crops to fail next year."

A friend of Edward MacDowell attended a recital given by a mediocre teacher's pupils, and when he met the American composer he remarked: "I heard one of the pupils, a little girl of eight, play your 'To a Wild Rose.'" The composer sighed dejectedly. "I suppose," MacDowell remarked, "that she pulled it up by the roots."

During the protracted sessions of the Parnell commission, Justice Day habitually sat with closed eyes. It was commonly supposed that his lordship was sleeping, and the late Sir Frank Loggwood, observing that the learned judge was very much awakened by a little tiff between the president and Sir Charles Russell, exclaimed, quite audibly: "This is the dawn of Day!"

Chauncey M. Depew declares that when King Edward, as Prince of Wales, visited the United States, the old Duke of Newcastle used to scan the accounts of expenditure. At the end of one hotel bill he one day found a charge which he couldn't make out. "What's that charge for?" asked the Duke of the hotel proprietor. "For making such a damned fuss," was the immediate reply.

General Nelson A. Miles says that during the Civil War there was one conscription fink who made thousands of dollars before the authorities restrained him. This rascal would send letters, wherein he said he would communicate for two dollars a sure means of escaping the conscription. Letters, enclosing two-dollar notes, poured in on him, and in reply to each letter he would send a printed slip reading: "Join the nearest volunteer regiment."

An old negro living in Carrollton was taken ill recently, and called in a physician of his race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to be getting any better, and finally a white physician was called. Soon after arriving, Dr. S. felt the darkey's pulse for a moment, and then examined his tongue. "Did you other doctor take your temperature?" he asked. "I don't know, sah," he answered, feebly; "I haven't used any thing but my watch as yet, boss."

Carrie—I'm sure, you misjudge Mr. Sweetser, papa. He is a man of great ambitions. You should hear him tell of the things he is going to do.

Carrie's Papa—And I suppose you, one of 'em, but I reckon he'll find it harder to accomplish than he fancies it is.—Boston Transcript.

Despite official denials, apprehension exists in Europe as to the health of the German Emperor.

onet, "I'm lonely on the bridge, and I miss your pretty faces." No one objected to the awning coming in after that.

"If honesty is the best policy—"

"Well?"

"Why, then most politicians ain't political."—Chicago Evening Post.

Beulah—Did you have a good time at the beach?

Belle—No! It was awfully stupid. Only a few men there?

Yes; I was engaged to the same man the whole summer.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Kidder—Ah, how-dee-do, Doctor! If you have a few minutes to spare, I wish you would come over to my house and chloroform my youngest boy.

Dr. Price—What is the matter with the lad?

Mr. Kidder—Oh, his mother wants to comb his hair.—Harper's Bazar.

"Yes," said the dentist, "to insure painless extraction you'll have to take gas, and that's fifty cents extra."

"Oh!" said the farmer, "I guess the gas'll be best; never mind no gas."

"You're a brave man."

"Oh! It ain't me that's got the tooth; it's my wife."—Philadelphia Ledger.

What makes you Despondent?—Has the stomach gone wrong? Have the nerve centres grown tired and listless? Are you threatened with nervous prostration? South American Nerve is nature's corrector, makes the stomach right, gives a world of nerve force, keeps the circulation perfect. A regular constitution builder for rundown people. One lady says: "I owe my life to it."—84

WORE PLASTERS ON HIS BACK FOR EIGHT YEARS.

To The O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIRS:—"For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years."

Yours truly,

M. J. HENRY, Commercial Traveller,
St. John, N. B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes,—assisting nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE MAKES WEAK MEN AND WOMEN STRONG. A ten days' treatment, 50c. from all druggists.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.



Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne

CHEMISTS,

Toronto, Ontario.

50c. and \$1; all druggists



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, HILES & CO., 1611 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene
Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

10c. a box. ALL DRUGGISTS 304

A REMARKABLE YEAR

THE PECULIAR WEATHER THAT MADE
1916 A PHENOMENON.

No Summer Except What Little Came
In December—in New England the
Year Was Called "Eighteen Hun-
dred and Starve to Death."

European and American data represent the year as having been phenomenal in almost every particular. In New England the year went by the name of "eighteen hundred and starve to death," and the summer months are known in history as "the cold summer of 1816," so remarkable was the temperature.

The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat, and all nature was clad in a sable hue. Men and women became frightened and imagined that the fire in the sun was being rapidly extinguished and that the world would soon come to an end. Ministers took the phenomenon for the text of their sermons, and pseudo scientific men talked of things they knew not of, while the fanatics took advantage of the occasions to form religious organizations.

The winter of 1815-16 was very cold in Europe, but comparatively mild in this country, and did not in any way indicate the severe weather that soon prevailed. Even the almanacs were silent, and, although the usual indications "about now look out for cold weather" or "this is a good time for snow" were entered in the regular portions of the book devoted to the winter predictions, those used for chronicling the pleasanter months had no such alarming warnings.

January was mild, so much so that for days the people allowed their fires to go out, as artificial heat made the buildings uncomfortably warm. This pleasant weather was broken by a severe cold snap in February, but this low temperature passed in a few days, and a warmer condition similar to the month previous set in. March "came in like a lion, but went out like a lamb." There was nothing unusual in the climatic conditions of the month which differed from those generally found in the windy season. April was the advance guard of this strange freak in temperature. The early days were warm and bright, but as the month drew to a close the cold increased until it ended in ice and snow and a very low temperature. To those who delighted in balmy May days and loved to watch the budding flowers the May of 1816 was a bitter disappointment. True, buds came, but so did the frost, and one night laid all vegetation a blackened waste. Corn was killed, and the fields had to be made ready for another planting, but the people's astonishment was complete when they found ice formed to the thickness of half an inch in the pools. June, the "month of roses," was this year a month of ice and desolation. The "oldest inhabitant" was surprised, for never before had the mercury sunk so low in the tube in these latitudes in the last month of spring. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing that had taken advantage of a few warm days to develop was killed, and various kinds of fruit were nearly all destroyed. One day the beautiful snow fell to a depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven inches in Maine and three inches in Massachusetts and central New York. Matters were beginning to be interesting. People were undecided whether to spend the winter in the south or at the seashore and mountains. One day the latter resorts were desirable, and the next would decide in favor of the former, but on the whole the southern climate was preferred.

July was accompanied by frost and ice, and those who celebrated the glorious Fourth "not wisely but too well" found an abundance of ice handy for immediate use the next morning. It was not very thick, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch, but it was ice, and it caused the good people of New England, New York and some sections of Pennsylvania to look grave. That month Indian corn was destroyed in all but the most favored locations, and but a small quantity escaped. Surely August would put an end to such cold weather, but the farmers as well as hotel proprietors were doomed to disappointment. The mid-summer month



Raise Every Chick Your Hens Hatch

Indigestion kills more chickens than any other disease. When chicks begin to droop—look peaked and thin—won't eat—it's due to over-feeding or wrong feeding. Season the food with **Myers' Royal Poultry Spice** if you want to raise plump, strong, vigorous poultry.

It tones the stomach—regulates the bowels—keeps chickens, ducks and turkeys fat and healthy—makes hens lay all winter, and young pullets early layers—and insures fertile eggs.

Myers' Royal Poultry Spice is a relish—a tonic—that is indispensable to the farmer who wants to make money out of his "chicken yard."

Write for illustrated booklet. You'll find it interesting from cover to cover.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.
Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chambers.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1904.

Council met in regular session, Mayor Madole presiding.
Members present—Couns. Lapum, Meng, Graham, Lowry, Waller.
The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Chas. Brandeau, re electric railway system, that clients of his would like to install in Napanee. The Clerk had already replied to the communication, and the matter was dropped.

A communication was received from C. A. Andersen, offering to furnish a horse to draw hose cart to fires for a period of one year for the sum of \$50.
Moved by Couns. Meng and Lapum, that the offer be accepted, and the Clerk be instructed to complete arrangements.

A petition was received from a number of ratepayers, asking that Bridge street, between Centre and West streets be sprinkled during the season of 1904. Referred with power to act.

A communication was received from the D'Olier Engineering Co., New York City, asking for an opportunity to bid upon specifications for the power equipment of an electric light system in Napanee.

REPORTS.

The Finance Committee read their monthly report, which was accepted.
The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported the purchase of five ladders for the fire brigade.

The Town Solicitor, W. S. Herrington, K.C., received the following communication from Alf. Knight, Esq., in reply to the motion carried at the last meeting: "Your letter containing notice to discontinue lighting streets on and after April 1st, together with alternative, duly received. I am instructed to say to you that this Company will bind themselves to give the town an all night service, to be made satisfactory, for the sum of \$750 per light per year, on the understanding that not less than the number of lights now in operation will be continued. All details can be arranged hereafter, by a conference of committee, both from Council and from Board of Directors of Company, which will meet with your committee at any date that may be convenient to your committee."
Coun. Lapum was of the opinion that the matter had better be left in abeyance.

Coun. Waller thought it would be just as well to advertise for tenders.
The Collector was granted a voucher for the taxes on Mrs. Jesse Babcock's house.

Moved by Couns. Waller and Lowry, that the Council advertise for sealed tenders for lighting the town. Carried.
On motion the time for the collection of taxes was extended until next meeting.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid, A. Vanluven, \$2.00; Amos Smith, \$1.00; E. Kelly, 25c; Richard Jones, \$1.75; C. A. Walters, 35c; M. Graham, \$1.50; Chas. Stevens, \$2.97.

The following accounts were referred, Calceonian Ins. Co., \$12.00, referred to Finance Committee, with power to act; James T. H. referred to Finance

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y

An Artistic Episode.

"Incapacity for work has come to be accepted as the hall-mark of genius. . . . The collector wants only the thing that is rare, and therefore the artist must make his work as rare as he can."
—Daily Chronicle.)

Josephine found me stretched full length in a hammock in the garden.
"Why aren't you at work?" she asked: "not feeling seedy, I hope?"

"Never better," said I. "But I've been making myself too cheap."
"We couldn't possibly help going to the Joneses last night, dear."

"Tush," said I. "I mean there is too much of me."

"I don't quite understand," she said: "but there certainly will be if you spend your mornings lolling in that hammock!"

The distortive wantonness of this remark left me cold.

"I have made up my mind," I continued, quite seriously, "to do no more work for a considerable time."

"But, my dear boy, just think—"

"I am going to make myself scarce," I insisted.

"Geoffrey!" she exclaimed, "I knew you weren't well!"

I released myself. "Josephine," I said solemnly, "those estimable persons who collect my pictures will think nothing of them if they become too common."

"How do you know there are such persons?" she queried.

"I must decline to answer that question," I replied; "but if there are none it is because my work is not yet sufficiently rare and precious. I propose to work no more—say for six or seven years. By that time my reputation will be made, and there will be the fiercest competition for the smallest canvas I condescend to sign."

She kissed me.

"I came out for the housekeeping money," she remarked simply.

I went into the house to fetch the required sum, and, by some means I can-

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.—83

H. M. DEBOCHE, K. C.
Barrister,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Office—Grange Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Herbert Streets, Napanee. 517

A. S. ASHLEY,
A.DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Hamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.
Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.
Water Purifying Pumps.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

and some sections of Pennsylvania to look grave. That month Indian corn was destroyed in all but the most favored locations, and but a small quantity escaped. Surely August would put an end to such cold weather, but the farmers as well as hotel proprietors were doomed to disappointment. The midsummer month was as possible more cheerless than the days already passed. Ice formed even thicker than it had done the month before, and corn was so badly frozen that it was cut for fodder, and almost every green plant in this country as well as Europe was frozen. Papers received from England stated that the year 1816 would be remembered by the generation then living as a year in which there was no summer.

What little corn ripened in the unexposed states was worth almost its weight in silver, and farmers were compelled to provide themselves with corn grown in 1815 for the seed they used in the spring of 1817. This seed never cost so much, being difficult to get even at \$5 per bushel.

The last month of summer was ushered in bright and warm, and for two weeks the now almost frozen people began to thaw out. It was the mildest weather of the year, and just as the inhabitants got fairly to appreciate it old Boreas and Jack Frost came along and whitened and hardened everything in their path. On the 16th ice formed a quarter of an inch thick, and winter clothing that had been laid away for a few days was again brought forth and wrapped round shivering humanity. By this time the people had given up all hopes of again seeing the flowers bloom or hearing the birds sing and began to prepare for a hard winter.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

Coldest of the Nineteenth Century in New England.

The winter of 1861 was noted for being one of the coldest, and in fact, it was the coldest one, in the century. The coldest day of the winter was Friday, Feb. 25, and is known as cold Friday. There had been a heavy storm of light, fine snow. It cleared off cold, and the wind blew a perfect gale, thus making the cold more fearful. The air was filled with snow so thick one could see only a rod or two in any direction. Men who were obliged to be on the road perished and were found frozen as hard as marble statues. A very few travelers survived the ordeal. But few had thermometers in those days to tell how cold it really was, but what few there were registered 40 to 50 below zero in Androscoggin, and in Aronstock county it was even lower. Penobscot bay was frozen over so solid that Sam Randall of Vinalhaven took a horse and sleigh and, together with the Hon. Martin Kiff, who was the representative to the legislature from Vinalhaven, cruised from Vinalhaven to North Haven, then to Saddle Island, then to Camden and thence across country to Augusta, where he left Kiff and returned to Vinalhaven again safely. Portland harbor and Boston harbor were frozen over solid. Thousands of the Boston people availed themselves of the fact, and the ice on the harbor was covered with skaters.

Coast Line of the Philippines.

A geographical magazine makes the interesting statement that the Philippine Islands have a coast line double that of the main part of the United States. The measurement given is 11,444 statute miles, while the total area is stated as 115,026 square miles. In the Philippines there is one mile of coast line to every ten miles of area; in the United States, the proportion is 1 to 553. It is said that 3,000 islands and islets can be counted on the charts.

What's the Trouble?—Is it Sick Headache? Is it Biliousness? Is it Sluggish Liver? Is your skin sallow? Do you feel more dead than alive? Your system needs toning—Your Liver isn't doing its work—Don't resort to strong drugs—Dr. Agnew's Little Pills, 10 cents for 40 doses, will work wonders for you.—85

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid, A. Vanhusen, \$2.00; Amos Smith, \$1.00; E. Kelly, 25c; Richard Jones, \$1.75; C. A. Walters, 35c; M. Graham, \$1.50; Chas. Stevens, \$2.97.

The following accounts were referred, Calcanian Ins. Co., \$12.00, referred to Finance Committee, with power to act; J. L. Boyes, 70c, referred to Finance Committee, with power to act; Napanee Water and Electric Light Company, \$226.10, referred to Fire, Water, and Light Committee to report at next meeting; Napanee Express, \$19.95, referred to Printing Committee, with power to act.

The Treasurer was granted a voucher for \$1027.46. On motion the matter of the fire engine was referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee, to look into the by-law and find out what steps will have to be taken in order to get an engine.

On motion a deputation from the Ontario Electric Railway was heard. Mr. Turner spoke briefly of their meeting at Trenton on Thursday afternoon, in which they received the support of all present. He asked the Council of Napanee to submit a by-law to the people for their ratification or rejection. He said that they would not ask the town to purchase the bonds until the road was completed. Trenton people were unanimous at their meeting in taking bonds to the amount of \$20,000. The speaker said the amount for Napanee had been reduced to \$20,000. If the town was willing to buy even \$20,000 worth of bonds, outside capitalists would be more willing to invest their money. The road would cost about \$1,750,000, and the amount of bonds to be purchased along the line is \$700,000, so that the people along the line are not by any means putting up all the money to build the road.

Mr. Pond had not very much to say, but said that a gentleman in Trenton in a speech that afternoon was very much in favor of increased railroad facilities and was certainly in favor of the new electric road.

Mr. W. A. Rockwell was present and spoke in favor of building the road. This section was just as well adapted as other places where roads are paying. He would like to see the road built.

Mr. D. L. Hill spoke briefly on the financial part of the system. He thought the investment would be a good one.

Coun. Waller wanted to be put on record as against the building of the road. In regard to buying the bonds as an investment, everything had to be taken for granted to come out on the right side. He was not sure that the road would be a good thing for our merchants, but rather inclined to think the reverse.

On motion of Couns. Lapum and Lowry, the solicitor was instructed to draft a by-law, for the consideration of this council, to submit to the ratepayers, as to whether or not the town would buy bonds in the proposed new railway to the amount of \$20,000, after the road is completed.

Yeas—Graham, Lowry, Lapum, Meng, Madele, Waller.
Council adjourned.

be made, and there will be the fiercest competition for the smallest canvas I condescend to sign."

She kissed me.

"I came out for the housekeeping money," she remarked simply.

I went into the house to fetch the required sum, and, by some means I cannot explain, got to work again upon the latest petboiler—"Punch."

The teacher of a country school asked his pupils one day if any of them could tell him who Joan of Arc was. The question was followed by profound silence. Some of the pupils stared at the teacher, and some turned and stared at one another, as if seeking information in the faces around them. Finally a boy burst out with: "Oh, yes, I know; she was Noah's wife."

An anecdote which has lately been going the rounds in British official circles concerns the memorable experience of a certain member of Parliament during the last year of Queen Victoria's reign. The statesman in question is not one of those who are most firmly convinced of the benefits of total abstinence, and the evening of a certain public function at which royalty was to be present found him in a condition which would not have been edifying to the supporters of that movement. The late Queen was receiving the guests of honor and it was necessary that the convivial M.P. should be presented with the rest. As he approached his sovereign, Victoria extended her hand for him to kiss. But he did not kiss it; instead, he grasped and shook it with vigorous enthusiasm, while he scrutinized her face with grave perplexity. "Your face, madam," he observed, "is perfectly familiar to me, but I'm bluffed if I can remember your name!"

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.

No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.
Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Nielson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, T. A. Hufman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.



IRON-OX

TINY TONIC TABLETS.

—make rich, red blood that gives color to pale cheeks, strength to weak bodies and energy to tired nerves. They cleanse you—invigorate you—give the perfect digestion and wholesome regularity that mean good health.

Why not try?

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET.

NAPANEE.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m

TORONTO, ONT

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries

OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy
All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market,

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.



FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Addressing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.
—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Benefit of Spraying Apple Orchards.

The experimental spraying operations carried on during the spring and summer by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, in the Woodstock and Ingersoll districts have been satisfactory beyond expectations. Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the Fruit Division, says that they furnish the best illustration of the necessity of spraying that he has ever seen. Aside from the opportunities for comparison between sprayed and unsprayed orchards, chance has provided some remarkable proofs of the value of the operations. In every case where a single tree, or part of a tree, in one of the sprayed orchards was neglected the fruit on such tree or part of tree is to-day hardly worth the trouble of picking, while on all sprayed portions scab is hardly to be found.

The London World has the temerity to advance the following opinion:—"When do women find time to read such save the novel which others of the sex find amusing, and the organ of the special sport to which they are devoted? Never was there a time when books were more plentiful and reading made more tempting; but the dames and damsels who read nowadays are regarded with positive awe, as persons either singularly gifted or just a trifle eccentric."

That must have been written by a man who talked geology to a woman when she was thinking of something more personally interesting.

Making of a Newspaper.

"The Romance of the Daily Mail" (the famous London newspaper) was the subject of a lecture given at St. James' Hall, London, on November 12. Mr. J. C. Forster, the lecturer, showed, with the aid of lantern views, the inception, publication, rise and progress of The Daily Mail. The chief aim of its founder, he said, was a

Strange Run of Numbers.

"Odd how one particular number will seem to be connected with the fate of some particular person, is it not?" asked the man with the incandescent whiskers of the man with the underdone nose.

"Yes," answered the man with the underdone nose. "Now, there was Finley Marigier, down our way. He was born on the sixth day of the month, grew to be six feet tall, had six children, and died on the sixth day of the week, worth six million dollars."

"Rather strange," said the man with the incandescent whiskers; "but it isn't a circumstance compared to Tennyson Ten Eycke, a fellow I used to know. He was born on the tenth day of the tenth month, in the tenth year after his parents were married. He was always a tender-hearted boy, and at ten years of age he lost ten fingers and toes altogether by trying to save ten kittens that had been thrown in front of a train of ten cars on the tenth siding in the railway yards at 10.10 a.m. Ten years later he was married to Tennie Tendall, whose father owned ten business blocks, each ten stories high. They were divorced in ten weeks, and he married a girl named Tenwick, who lived ten miles from Tenerife. They got room 10 at a hotel on their bridal tour, which began on the tenth day of the month, and the hotel collapsed at ten o'clock at night, and ten hours later they dug them out, and she was dead. He mourned her for ten days only, and was then married to a widow woman by the name of Tengerrow. She eloped with a man named Tenhally ten minutes after they were married. It went along that way until Ten Eycke had married ten wives, and he was perfectly happy with the tenth."

"That certainly is remarkable," observed the man with the underdone nose.

"Yes. And in addition to all that Tennyson Ten Eycke was the most tender-hearted man you ever knew, in spite of his misfortunes. Also, he was the champion tennis player; but at golf it always took ten strokes for him to put the ball in the hole, and as a usual thing he lost ten balls in every game. He died ten years ago, having been shot ten times by a man who disputed a debt of ten dollars and ten cents."

The man with the underdone nose cast a glance of suspicion at the man with the incandescent whiskers.

"And," he mused, "I suppose they buried Ten Eycke in a grave ten feet deep and ten miles from nowhere, and the tender tendrils of ten of the tenderest vines are tentatively twining over his ten-year-old tomb."

Then the man with the incandescent whiskers ordered some ten-cent cigars, and they smoked for ten minutes.

"Judge."

No Right to Butt In.

Tit Bits is responsible for the following:—In response to several earnest requests from parishioners, Rev. Dr. Goodman included in his morning service a petition for a cessation of the copious rains that had been deluging the land.

The next day's post brought him the following indignant protest:—

"Rev. and Dear Sir,—I was both surprised and pained yesterday to hear you pray that the rain might stop. There hasn't been a drop too much for my cucumber patch. If it stops now my crop will be a failure and I shall consider you partly responsible for it. When it comes to managing the weather I don't think you have any right to butt in. Yours truly,
R. R. Chucklesley."

"I have noticed," said the off-hand philosopher, "that a woman will get a golf dress when she has no intention to play golf." "That's so," agreed the man with the incandescent whiskers. "And," continued the off-hand philosopher, "she will get a ball gown when she cares nothing about dancing, and a tennis dress when she wouldn't play tennis for fear she will freckle, and a bathing suit when she has no thought of going into the water, and a riding habit when the very thought of climbing on a horse gives her the chills, and ——" "Yes," interrupted the man with the incandescent whiskers; "but when she gets a wedding dress she means business. Ever

QUEER OLD LAW.

Eighteenth Century Edict Against Tobacco Chewing.

In the code of laws passed by the towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield in the years 1738-39 may be found the following on tobacco chewing:

"Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are crept in and committed by the frequent taking of tobacco, it is ordered by the authority of this court that no person under the age of twenty-one years nor any other that hath not already accustomed himself to the use thereof shall take any tobacco until hee hath bought a certificate under the hands of some one who are approved for knowledge and skill in physics that it is useful for him and also that hee hath received a license from the courts for the same.

"And for the regulating of those who either by their former taking it have, to their apprehensions, made it necessary to them or upon due advice are persuaded to the use thereof, it is ordered that no man within this colony after the publication hereof shall take any tobacco publicly in the streets, highways or any barnyards or upon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of sixpence for each offense against this order in any of the particulars thereof, to be paid without gainsaying, upon conviction by the testimony of one witness—that is, without just exception—before any one magistrate.

"And the constables in the several towns are required to make presentment to each particular court of such as they do understand and can convict to be transgressors of this order."

HINTS FOR BRIDEGROOMS.

Plenty of Advice For Brides, but Not a Word For the Men.

A thoughtful young man of Washington was heard to decry the other day the fact that, while there is a deluge of "don't" and "do" for the bride to follow, the bridegroom must shift for himself.

"There is absolutely nothing to guide a man but his own awkward self. It isn't fair," he said. "From the time a girl is old enough to detect sound she understands the importance of having things done properly at a wedding, while the prospective groom is only something necessary—a complete picture. Nothing short of inspiration can get a man through a marriage ceremony gracefully.

"In order to impress the bride and spectators that he is enthusiastic about it he appears with a sort of frozen grin on his face that you expect to melt at any moment and run down his collar. If he is too frightened to respond in a loud voice some of the bride's girl friends will whisper that 'it was plainly evident he was unwilling from the start.' Again, if he replies in a loud, stern voice another bunch in another direction of the church will huddle together and express how glad they are that they are not marrying him, while the attitude of many is that they are signing away their life and all worth living for. So I, for one, think it high time that somebody wrote a few hints on how to behave, that we men may appear enthusiastic about being married without being ridiculous."

Remedy For a Cold.

"We desire a remedy for a cold," says the Baltimore News, "and for the information of those who may make suggestions we mention that we have already taken the following: Quinine, rock and rye, lemon hot, hot toddy, Irish moss tea, beef tea in quantities,

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

A pretty story, illustrative of the change of feeling which has come over the Irish peasant toward King Edward since the recent royal visit, appears in the English press. Two London journalists, on their way from Dublin to Cork, accosted a shaggy, farmer-looking native at a Queen's County station with the words: "Well, Pat, what do you think of the King of England now?" "King of England, is it?" replied the Irishman, and there stole over his face an inimitable expression of drollery as he went on in a stage whisper: "Sure, avie, ye'll want a vicerey over there, I'm thinkin'. Himself an' herself are not goin' back to yez at all!" An old dame in Galway who had spoken with the King was questioned as to what she thought of his Majesty. She delivered herself of a long and enthusiastic eulogy, to the effect that "Edward the First of Ireland" was "a grand man entirely," closing with the remark that she had "only wan thrifling fault to find with him," and that was that "they keep the poor man so long in the Phaynix Park beyant that they have him talkin' with a strong Dublin accent."

Bulb Growing in Ireland.

Just now, says The London Daily Chronicle, millions of bulbs are being bought and sold, or given away, and it is good to know that Great Britain, even in the absence of a protective duty, is rapidly wresting the trade away from Holland. In that country bulb culture has been an hereditary pursuit for the past three centuries at least, and until a quite recent period the importation to England was immense. Now even the rarest and consequently most expensive varieties are grown on this side of the North Sea, and not the least successful bulb farms are to be found in Ireland. The experiment, which was begun eight years ago at Rush, county Dublin, where the ground was previously devoted to potatoes, has proved entirely successful, and both climate and soil have been found almost perfect for this industry. Irish-grown bulbs have not yet reached the exorbitant prices—running to three figures—which a past generation sometimes paid for a single specimen, but even at Rush you may spend twelve guineas on a root.

Swallowed His Passport.

The story of the dog sent by express who "let his tag," is a familiar one, but a correspondent of The London Daily Mail at St. Petersburg tells how an elephant ate a passport. He says that an Englishman, one of the conductors of the elephants which have been performing in the aquarium there, has reported to the police the loss of his passport, which occurred under strange conditions. He slept in the same place as the elephants, and as a precaution against their predatory habits used to hang his coat on a nail above their reach. One night by an oversight he hung it on a lower nail, and was suddenly awakened by a disturbance among the animals. Getting up, he saw two of the elephants fighting for the possession of his coat, of which each had a portion in his trunk. Before he could intervene the coat was torn in twain, and one of the animals pulled it out from his portion the pocket-book containing the Englishman's passport, a small sum of money and a pencil case, and swallowed it.

Making of a Newspaper.

"The Romance of The Daily Mail" (the famous London newspaper) was the subject of a lecture given at St. James' Hall, London, on November 12, Mr. J. C. Foulger, the lecturer, showed, with the aid of lantern views, the inception, publication, rise and progress of The Daily Mail. The chief aim of its founder, he said, was a paper that should be compact and concise, and should yet give the important news of the whole world. He had hoped to reach a daily circulation of 15,000 copies in the course of twelve months, but on the first day of publication—May 4, 1886—257,215 copies were sold. On the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria the record sale of 1,251,000 copies of a single issue was reached. Mr. Foulger went on to state that The Daily Mail costs £120 a day to produce, that the bill for paper alone is £100,000 a year, and that the printing machines swallow up 32 miles of paper (or fifty-five tons) every day. In a single year the sum of £200,000 was paid to one telegraphic cable company for the mere transmission of messages bringing news from distant parts of the earth. The staff of editors, sub-editors, reporters, leader-writers, printers, and others total 629 persons, all engaged daily on the production of the paper. Among the information exclusively secured by The Daily Mail the lecturer mentioned the reporting of the terrible Diamond Castle disaster, the interview with Lord Rosebery, his resignation, and the first announcement to the world of the conclusion of peace in South Africa.

...fear she will freckle, and a bathing suit when she has no thought of going into the water, and a riding habit when the very thought of climbing on a horse gives her the chills, and — "Yes," interrupted the man with the incandescent whiskers; "but when she gets a wedding dress she means business. Ever notice that?" — "Judge."

In estimating the profit from a butter cow something is due the cow for the skim milk and butter milk furnished the pigs. A lot of pigs should always be kept where cream is sold or butter sent to market. The pigs provide a source for the disposal of refuse milk, and a portion of the profit should be credited to the cow.

Mr. J. A. Kinsella, at one time a dairy instructor for eastern Ontario, has been appointed to take charge of the dairy work for the Transvaal Government. Mr. Kinsella came from Brockville and had a practical training in dairy work. Two years ago he was appointed a dairy instructor for New Zealand and upon the resignation of Mr. Ruddick was made superintendent in New Zealand.

"We desire a remedy for a cold," says the Baltimore News, "and for the information of those who may make suggestions we mention that we have already taken the following: Quinine, rock and rye, lemon hot, hot toddy, Irish moss tea, beef tea in quantities, hot milk, mustard plaster (externally), mustard plaster (internally), hot water bag, steam bath, hot irons, X's mixture, bronchial troches, hot baths ad infinitum, flaxseed, nausea, all the ten minute remedies, Stickem's corn cure, Bump's sure cure for hog cholera, Dover's powders and two different prescriptions of unknown character.

"We will be genuinely obliged for a long list of other things to take.

"N. B.—We have also taken a fresh cold."

SICKROOM TACTICS.

A Successful Nurse Must Be Gentle, Patient and Trustful.

The proper mental atmosphere created in a sickroom is often as important as the remedies given. A nurse should be in touch with her patient—that is, she should be sympathetic and not allow irritability and whims to upset her equanimity. The nurse who can create an atmosphere of repose, who can humor without indulging her patient in all the idiosyncrasies of sick people, has won half the battle. An unsympathetic, impatient nurse will do more to hinder recovery than the lack of remedies. It is not acts and words alone that help or hinder; her very thoughts are as potent as her general conduct, and the sensitive patient will be influenced for good or ill if the nurse were dumb. She should at all times maintain a positive uplifting mental attitude and remember that the patient's irritability or melancholia is justified by her physical condition and is not perverseness.

Gentleness, patience and, above all, tact are the requisites for good and intelligent nursing, and the nurse who lacks these qualities has indeed missed her calling. Patients have often failed to improve simply because they did not fancy their nurse. A nurse must be likable and make herself liked, and it takes only plain tact and a little circumspection to ingratiate herself with the most uninteresting of patients.

UNTIMELY CHEERS.

The Misplaced Enthusiasm of an Ex-Corpse in Ireland.

It was the rule in Ireland at one time that after an execution the body should hang an hour, but the sheriff, from mistaken lenity, would on some occasions look away after the prisoner had been turned off, while the friends of the culprit would hold up their companion by the waistband of the trousers so that the rope would not press upon his throat.

When the hour was expired the deceased was put into a cart, which was driven at a gallop along the stony road. The jolting generally brought the prisoner to. One such recovery was so complete that the resuscitated man sat up in the coffin and gave three cheers.

One of his friends was so shocked at this indecent conduct that he hit the ex-corpse on the head with his shillalah and finished him. The question then arose whether the assailant could be tried for murder, but it was ruled that no man could be successfully charged with the murder of a man who was already dead in law.

Unruffled Serenity.

"Mr. Gladby has such a pleasant smile! I think he must have a very sweet temper."

"Um-m! Probably his wife has!"—Brooklyn Life.

Getting up, he saw two of the elephants fighting for the possession of his coat, of which each had a portion in his trunk. Before he could intervene the coat was torn in twain, and one of the animals pulled out from his portion the pocket-book containing the Englishman's passport, a small sum of money and a pencil case, and swallowed it.

Camera Fiend—Shall I take you, Miss Passee?

Miss Passee—Oh, you original man! How sudden! — Houston Post.

Knippe—Yes, by making mutual concessions, my wife and I get along very smoothly. For instance, I gave up smoking cigars the other day.

Tuegue—What did your wife give up?

Knippe—Oh, she gave up scolding me for indulging in the habit.—Syracuse Herald.

Lawyer—What was the thing that led to your financial downfall? You seemed to be doing a good business.

Bankrupt—I was, but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing.—Somerville Journal.

There's a girl in our model apartment

Who practises singing all day;
The neighbors declare her a nuisance,
And wish they could drive her away.
I think that she sings like an angel,
And hope she will stay in the place—
No, pardon me, I'm not her sweet-heart.

But simply—the girl in the case.
—New York Sun.

The War Office is waking up. We were scandalously short of "materiel" when the Boer war broke out, but that is now being rectified with all energy. A Parliamentary paper issued yesterday shows that during the past year the War Office entered into the following contract abroad, being presumably unable to obtain at home the article so urgently required:—

Powder puffs.£23
If we are to believe Sir Archibald Hunter's version of the siege of Ladysmith, the order was, no doubt, on behalf of the 4.7 naval guns.—London Star.



The distracting headaches from which so many women suffer make life a daily purgatory. If men suffered with headache as women do, business would be almost at a standstill. Does not the fact that men do not suffer from these severe headaches suggest that there must be a womanly cause for them?

When the womanly organism is diseased, headache, backache, nervousness and sleeplessness are consequences which are sure to follow.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures headaches and other aches and pains by curing their cause. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It soothes pain and builds up the nerves. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits.

"I took two bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and am feeling well," writes Mrs. Dan McKenzie, of Lorrain Mines, Cape Breton Co., Nova Scotia. "I had uterine trouble, pain in the side and headache. After taking your medicines I got well. You may publish this or use it in any way you think best, as I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay for customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It Speaks for Itself!

Red-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded.
All Druggists or mailed. The Record Remedy Co., Montreal.

"Write for Our Great Humorous Booklet."

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6		Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5	
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Lve Tweed	0	7 00	3 35	5 35		Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	1 00	3 00	
Sticks	3	7 08	3 43	5 43		Arr Napanee	9	7 45	1 10	3 10	
Larkins	7	7 20	3 55	5 55		Arr Napanee	9	8 05	1 25	3 25	
Marlbank	13	7 40	4 15	6 15		Strathcona	15	8 20	1 40	3 40	
Erinsville	17	7 55	4 30	6 30		Newburgh	17	8 30	1 50	3 50	
Tamworth	20	8 15	4 45	6 45		Thomson's Mills	18	8 45	2 00	4 00	
Elginville	24	8 35	5 05	7 05		Camden East	19	8 55	2 10	4 10	
Wilson	26	8 55	5 25	7 25		Arr Yarker	23	9 10	2 25	4 25	
Elginville	28	9 15	5 45	7 45		Lve Yarker	23	9 10	2 25	4 25	
Mudlake Bridge	28	9 15	5 45	7 45		Galbraith	25	9 30	2 45	4 45	
Moscow	31	9 35	6 05	8 05		Moscow	27	9 50	3 05	5 05	
Galbraith	33	9 55	6 25	8 25		Mudlake Bridge	30	10 10	3 25	5 25	
Yarker	35	10 15	6 45	8 45		Enterprise	32	10 30	3 45	5 45	
Yarker	35	10 15	6 45	8 45		Wilson	34	10 50	4 05	6 05	
Camden East	39	10 35	7 05	9 05		Tamworth	38	11 10	4 25	6 25	
Thomson's Mills	40	10 45	7 15	9 15		Erinsville	41	11 20	4 35	6 35	
Newburgh	41	10 55	7 25	9 25		Marlbank	45	12 05	5 15	7 15	
Strathcona	42	11 05	7 35	9 35		Larkins	51	12 45	5 55	7 55	
Napanee	49	11 55	8 25	10 25		Sticks	55	1 10	6 10	8 10	
Napanee	49	11 55	8 25	10 25		Arr Tweed	58	11 15	6 15	8 15	
Deseronto	58	12 45	9 15	11 15							

Kingsford and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6		Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5	
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Lve Kingsford	0	7 00	3 35	5 35		Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	1 00	3 00	
G. T. R. Junction	2	7 08	3 43	5 43		Arr Napanee	9	7 45	1 10	3 10	
Glendale	10	7 28	4 03	6 03		Arr Napanee	9	8 05	1 25	3 25	
Murvale	14	7 48	4 23	6 23		Napanee	15	8 20	1 40	3 40	
Harrowsmith	23	8 10	4 45	6 45		Newburgh	17	8 30	1 50	3 50	
Harrowsmith	23	8 10	4 45	6 45		Thomson's Mills	18	8 45	2 00	4 00	
Frontenac	22	8 00	4 35	6 35		Camden East	19	8 55	2 10	4 10	
Yarker	26	8 35	5 15	7 15		Arr Yarker	23	9 10	2 25	4 25	
Yarker	26	8 35	5 15	7 15		Lve Yarker	23	9 10	2 25	4 25	
Camden East	39	10 35	7 05	9 05		Harrowsmith	30	10 10	3 25	5 25	
Thomson's Mills	40	10 45	7 15	9 15		Sydenham	34	10 50	4 05	6 05	
Newburgh	41	10 55	7 25	9 25		Harrowsmith	30	10 10	3 25	5 25	
Strathcona	42	11 05	7 35	9 35		Murvale	35	11 20	4 35	6 35	
Napanee	49	12 05	8 35	10 35		Glendale	39	12 05	5 15	7 15	
Napanee	49	12 05	8 35	10 35		G. T. R. Junction	47	12 45	5 55	7 55	
Deseronto	49	12 45	9 15	11 15		Arr Kingsford	49	1 10	6 10	8 10	

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton
3 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
3 35 "	3 55 "		
6 35 "	6 55 "		
8 00 "	8 20 "		
10 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.
1 16 p.m.	1 36 p.m.		
4 35 "	4 55 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.
6 35 "	6 55 "		
8 50 "	9 10 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.
8 15 "	8 35 "		

PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee
6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 30 a.m.
10 10 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
		4 00 p.m.	4 20 "
		6 15 "	6 35 "
		7 45 "	8 05 "
		1 40 a.m.	2 00 a.m.
		3 00 "	3 20 "
		6 00 "	6 20 "
		7 05 "	7 25 "
		7 20 "	7 40 "

*Daily. (All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).)

C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

E. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MONEYMURE

(For last week)

Service was held in St John's Church here, on Sunday.

Miss Edith Yourex left for her home in Belleville, to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Jas. Hinds, Tweed, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Embury, Stoco, spent Sunday at J. W. Burley's.

Mr. and Miss Coulter, of Myreball, spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Weir's.

Miss R. Burley, who has been visiting friends in Hawley and Adolphus-town, for the past month, returned home on Sunday.

Mr. Robt. Carleton is in very poor health this week.

A Sour Stomach and a Sour Temper travel hand-in-hand and are precursors of mental and physical wreck. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times in a thousand food ferment (indigestion) is the cause. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets keep the stomach sweet—aid digestion—keep the nerve centres well balanced—they're nature's panacea—pleasant and harmless. 35 cents.—88

McINTYRE'S CORNERS.

Sugar weather is at hand and nearly everyone that possesses maple trees has tapped.

Mrs. Robert Madden and son Percy, of Napanee, spent Easter, at W. P. Miller's.

Mrs. Edward Gilbert left for Petrolia, on Monday night, after a prolonged visit at her daughter's, Mrs. H. A. Lewis'.

A. J. Buck has engaged to work eight months for Chas. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fraser and children, of Odessa, visited at David Aylesworth's recently.

Edward C. Gilbert, Maple Lawn, left for Winnipeg, on Tuesday morning last.

James Boice has the timber, lumber and shingles in readiness to build a new barn this spring.

LAPUMS' WEST.

Our cheese factories commenced operations here on Monday. The 11.30 whistle sounded very familiar.

Will Brown left here this week for Desmond, where he has secured a position with R. Bell, for the summer.

Mrs. Lapum is spending several days visiting relatives near Odessa.

George Lee, of Yarker, spent Monday, visiting his brother Byard, of this place.

Cyrus Bush and Fred Brown were in Yarker, on Saturday.

S. Vandewater, of Yarker, was here on Wednesday last, on business.

Carrie Brown, who has been confined to the house through illness for several weeks is improving under the care of Dr. Mabce, of Odessa.

Elmer Clyde is improving in health very slowly.

Sperry Rikley proposes leaving soon for Watertown and vicinity, to spend the summer.

Isaac McKeown, of Wilton, is staying at Thos. Clyde's, for a time.

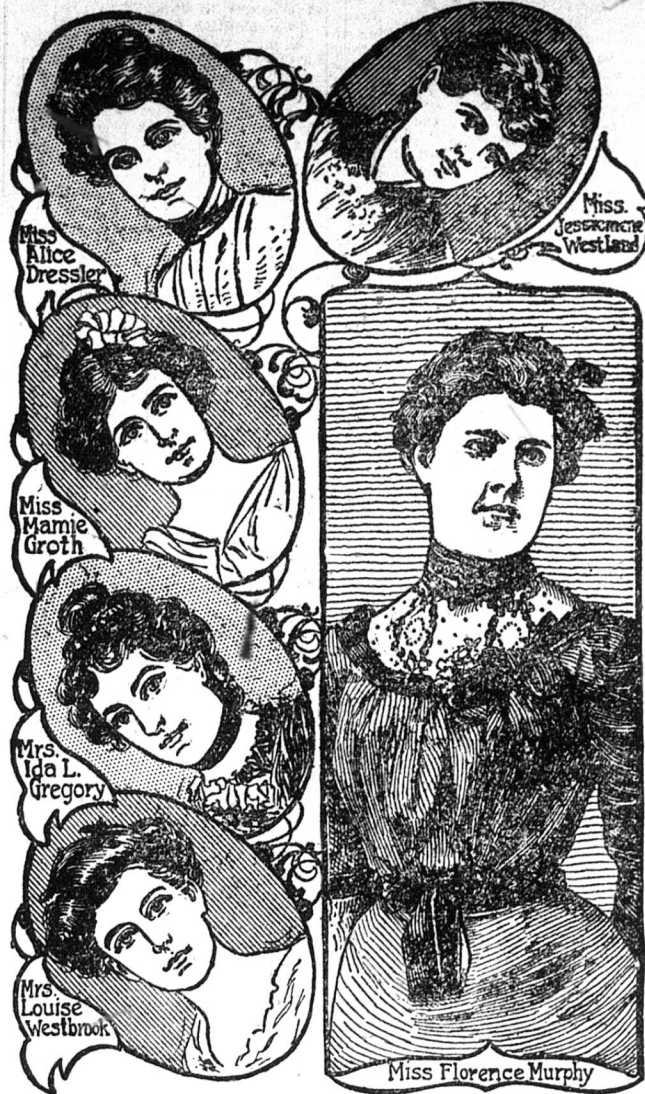
Rheumatism.—What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful of diseases is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90

STELLA.

The residents of the island were shocked at the sudden death of Samuel Girvin, who died in Colorado. He had

VERY TRYING TO WOMEN

Are the Peculiar Ills Brought on by Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.
(Pe-ru-na is a Tonic Especially Adapted to Their Peculiar Diseases.)



Catarrh is a very frequent cause of that class of diseases popularly known as female weakness. Catarrh of the pelvic organs produces such a variety of disagreeable and irritating symptoms that many people—in fact, the majority of people—have no idea that they are caused by catarrh.

A great proportion of women have some catarrhal weakness which has been called by the various doctors she has consulted by as many different names. These women have been treated and have taken medicines, with no relief, simply because the remedies are not adapted to catarrh. It is through a mistaken notion as to the real nature of the diseases that these medicines have been recommended to them.

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply, with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

"Health and Beauty," a book written especially for women, sent free by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Alice Dressler, of No. 1813 North Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows concerning Peruna:

"I was suffering from catarrh of the throat and head. One of my college friends, who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health."—Alice Dressler.

Miss Mamie Groth, Platteville, Wis., writes:

"I have for several years suffered with frequent backache and would for several days have splitting headaches. Several of my friends advised me to take Peruna and I asked my physician what he thought of it. He recommended it and so I took it and am entirely without pain of any kind now."—Mamie Groth.

In a recent letter from No. 2 Grant Ave., Denver, Col., Mrs. Ida L. Gregory writes:

"Some six years ago my husband suffered with nervous prostration, and advising with a friendly druggist he brought home a bottle of Peruna. His health was restored from its use, his appetite was increased and restful sleep came to him."—Ida L. Gregory.

Miss Florence Murphy, No. 2703 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., writes:

"I suffered for over a year with female trouble, and although I tried several physicians none of them seemed to be able to help me permanently.

"It only took a little over three bottles of Peruna to make me well and strong. I never have backache, headache or bearing down pains any more."—Florence Murphy.

Mrs. Louise Westbrook, No. 9 East Columbia St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary of the West Side Lotus Club, writes:

"For several years I suffered with leucorrhœa and painful menstruation, which was followed by general debility, until I was but a wreck of myself. Thanks to Peruna I am a well woman to-day."—Louise Westbrook.

Miss Jessiemene Westland, No. 767 Beaubien Ave., Detroit, Mich., District

Deputy of Detroit Independent Order of Good Templars, writes as follows:

"Peruna has been a blessing to me and gladly do I indorse it. For two years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach. I lost flesh and grew thin and emaciated, nervous and exhausted, so that I could neither work or enjoy life. I began taking Peruna and can now eat and enjoy everything I eat. I have been well over a year now."—Miss Jessiemene Westland.

TAMWORTH.

Frank Parks, Robert Perry and Charles Smith, left last week for Seattle, Washington Territory.

Miss Gale, of Belleville, is visiting friends in town.

The trial of Duncan Robb and Richard Hassard, was adjourned to the spring assizes.

Mrs. D. B. Floyd spent the past week visiting friends in Kingston.

Dwiar Detlor, Gull Creek, lost twenty-eight head of cattle, by black leg.

The anniversary tea of the Methodist church was held in the town hall; there was a fine attendance. After the good things had been served, a programme was presented, which, although it consisted of but a few numbers was of exceptionally

Have You a Skin Disease?—Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blisthes Chronic Erysipelas, Liver Spots, Prurigo, Psoriasis, or other eruptions of the skin—what Dr. Agnew's Ointment has done for you—cure you. One application gives relief.—35 cents.—87

A London medical man asserts that corsets have been responsible for some cases of cancer.

S. K. Bastien, a Barr colonist, was killed on the railway at Moose Jaw.

It is reported that Mr. C. M. Hays is arranging a pension system on the Grand Trunk

Mr. W. A. Stratton, brother of the Provincial Secretary, died suddenly at

I SAVED MY BOY'S FOOT WITH

DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN



poisoned with acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—90

STELLA.

The residents of the island were shocked at the sudden death of Samuel Girvin, who died in Colorado. He had gone there last December to regain his health, where death overtook him. His body arrived here on Saturday, and was placed in the vault at Glenwood.

Snow is going fast.

Farmers are getting ready for putting in their crops.

The dairy meeting, held last week, was poorly attended, owing to the rain.

Fred Howard, Emerald, intends putting up a new house and barn this summer.

P. Grattin has improved his residence with a fresh coat of paint.

E. Scott intends putting a cement floor in his barn.

The hay press is at work at T. Polley's.

S. McDonald left for Buffalo, N.Y., last week.

The club gave a ball Monday night in Victoria hall, the last of the season.

Eighty Years Old—Catarrh Fifty Years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says:—"I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—89

MAPLE AVENUE.

Robert Metzler's cheese factory opens to-day with Korah Storms as cheesemaker.

Our school teacher, Miss Vanaalstine, is spending Easter holidays at her father's, in Napanee.

W. Frink is sawing wood for Messrs. Levi and Benson Snider.

Mrs. F. A. Snider, after an attack of grippe, is convalescing.

Mrs. B. Rose and her sister-in-law, Mrs. N. D. Hicks, Odessa, were on Monday, the guests of Mrs. Henry Snook, Westbrook.

Mrs. Dennis Lucas was "At Home" to a few of her friends on Tuesday last.

Miss Emma Finnigan, Millhaven, is spending a few weeks the guest of Mrs. F. A. Snider.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Snider and son Wilmot, are spending Easter vacation at Dr. Snider's, Cayuga, Norfolk county, and will be accompanied home by Mrs. Charles Snider.

Mrs. Ira Snider is spending Easter with friends in Bancroft.

Miss Lena Clarke, spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Clarke, has returned to her home in Newcastle.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Metzler, Odessa; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Silver, Westbrooke, and Mrs. John Cordukes, Glenvale, at B. Rose's; Dr. and Mrs. Mabey, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Metzler, and Bertie Metzler, Odessa, at Lewis Hartman's.

\$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is a least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

Mrs. D. B. Floyd spent the past week visiting friends in Kingston.

Dwiar Dettlor, Gull Creek, lost twenty-eight head of cattle, by black leg.

The anniversary tea of the Methodist church was held in the town hall; there was a fine attendance. After the good things had been served, a programme was presented, which, although it consisted of but a few numbers was of exceptionally fine quality. A capital address was delivered by Rev. J. F. Mears, Newburg, and he was followed by Rev. S. T. Bartlett, Napanee, who gave a very interesting speech. Mrs. Boyes, Dawson City, Yukon, was deservedly encored, after each one of her pieces, which she sang in splendid voice, the choir also furnished some good music. A vote of thanks to the ladies, proposed by our prospective member, Hiram Keech, followed by the national anthem, brought the proceedings to a close.

Jam. Saul is buying up a carload of horses to take with him to Manitoba.

The Queen's Hotel is doing a fine business.

Jacob Wood has sold his house and lot to George Reid, as he intends moving to Picton.

The McKnight brothers of New York, are visiting at Adam Matthews'.

Rumors that the King is seeking an opportunity to propose intervention between Russia and Japan are discredited at London.

Corsets have been responsible for some cases of cancer.

S. K. Bastien, a Barr colonist, was killed on the railway at Moose Jaw.

It is reported that Mr. C. M. Hays is arranging a pension system on the Grand Trunk.

Mr. W. A. Stratton, brother of the Provincial Secretary, died suddenly at Peterboro'.

It is reported that the new gas well at Leamington is flowing thirteen million feet per day.

George Aubrey, arrested by Constable Chauvin of Stony Point, broke away from the officer and escaped by jumping from a train.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



My son Marshal, age nine years, had his foot so badly frozen that doctors said they must cut his toes off. The little fellow cried and begged so hard that we said we would not let the doctor cut his toes off. The doctor suggested letting him go to sleep and he would come up again and chloroform him when sleeping and take the toes off. Mr. Douglas, hearing of the case, sent a sample of his Egyptian Liniment up and strongly advised us not to amputate the toes until we had given the Liniment a test. The doctor sneered at the idea, but we were determined to try and save our son from being a cripple for life if possible. Three days had lapsed when all the frozen flesh dropped off, and the boy's foot improved and was saved. I consider the preparation beyond price.

WM. B. PERRY,

Tamworth, Ont. Constable.

BARGAINS IN

WALLPAPER!

Ceilings and Borders to Match.

A LARGE STOCK at low prices, just arrived from the best makers.

ROOM MOULDING

IN NINE STYLES, from 2½ cents per foot.

ART CURTAINS

with HARTSHORN ROLLERS the only reliable kind.

Window and Alcove Poles, from 25c.

The Pollard Co'y.

Dundas Street, Napanee.

PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John
PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

IDEAL CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

His Qualities Discussed in This Sermon Are Peculiarly Appropriate.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: II. Timothy ii. 3. "Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

What is war? War is a river of blood flowing into a river of blood. War means sickness and death, widowhood and orphanhood, mangled bodies, devastated harvest fields and pauperism. War is a mortal grapple when nation says to nation, "My quarrel with you cannot be settled but by fighting, and now we will see which of us two has the power to crush the other," and then they put their armies in the field commissioned to kill one another. War is a grave trench dug with bayonets. It is the heavens deluging countless tears. It is man with clinched fist and flaming eye—man with an artillery wagon for a carriage and with the surgeon's operating table for a couch. War! It is the most brutal the most fiendish, the most terrible, the most blasting curse of the ages. We have the right to hate it with an intense hatred and to pray that the Prince of Peace may give us more antipathy to it and a more intense horror of the awful suffering and death that it entails.

WHEN GOOD MEN MAY FIGHT.

It is proper and right at certain times and seasons for good men to go to war, if they go with the right motive. The qualities which go to make up a good and a brave soldier are those which should characterize a good Christian. The courage and self sacrifice and devotion to a righteous cause which have been displayed in the field are needed in the Christian's daily life. Therefore, Paul aptly and powerfully uses the figure of my text for a gospel comparison. He is practically saying to young Timothy: "Look upon your Christ as a great leader and general. Enlist in his service. Implicitly obey his orders. Charge in Christ's name if the order is given you to charge. Do sentinel duty and trudge weary marches if that is your order. Be ready to fight on battlefield, or starve in trench, or suffer in hospital, as duty may command." All young people are delighted with a military parade. Let me in this sermon recount for you how a gospel soldier should obey Christ's bugle call.

What does it mean to be a gospel soldier? First and foremost, to take the oath of enlistment. The difference between an army and a mob, the difference between a collection of men governed by one brain, ruled by one voice, directed by one order, and a lot of men running hither and thither like a flock of sheep, or frightened, stampeding cattle, doing as they will, is the difference between the oath of enlistment and no oath. Before a man takes the oath of enlistment he is a free man. After he takes the oath of enlistment he is no longer an independent individuality. He is a soldier, subject to the soldier's orders, and is liable to be shot if he deserts or disobeys his superior officers. The oath of enlistment practically says: "I will, if necessary, let others do my thinking. I will go where I am told to go, and do what I am told to do." The oath of enlistment is more binding than bands of steel.

scuit position. Post of difficulty always post of honor.

A FACT TO REALIZE.

But there is another great fact which the good soldier of Jesus Christ should realize. The duties of the camp rightly performed are sometimes just as essential for God's work as duties rightly performed at the front. The work which is done by the commissary and the surgeon has sometimes a greater part to play in winning martial victories than the spectacular color sergeant has in leading the charge before the enemy's breastworks. What defeated Napoleon Bonaparte in his famous Russian invasion? The bayonets of the haughty czar? No. The conqueror of Germany and Austria and Italy could have brushed those guns aside as he had done in former campaigns. It was the haversack empty of bread which made the "Little Corsican" run like a frightened hare toward home. It was Moscow in flames and his men with nothing to eat that made the French commander tremble before the stony glare of death.

UNRECOGNIZED HEROES.

Christian soldiers, who are the stay at homes? I have recounted these deeds of the unrecognized heroes of war for a purpose. I want to encourage you in your ordinary duties of life. It is not possible for every Christian to be a Chinese Gordon or a Stonewall Jackson. It is not possible for all Christian soldiers to stand in the conspicuous places and win the plaudits of the Christian world. But remember that the humble private in Christ's army—she who as a mother living in the home, as a sister working behind the counter, as a daughter teaching school to support an aged parent or to give an education to a young brother—is in God's sight one of the essentials for his great army. You are the power behind the main line, making it possible for other Christian soldiers to fight in the open. Paul is saying to the soldier in the rear as well as at the front, to the inconspicuous as well as the conspicuous soldier alike, "Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

And why should we all endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ? For two reasons. First, because it is possible for every private as well as Christian officer to receive the highest of all soldier's rewards. What is the highest? Yea, the very highest? We have read how the Duke of Marlborough was honored. Not only was he created a duke, but on account of the Blenheim victory parliament voted him the magnificent manor of Woodstock and his royal mistress gave him \$1,000,000. We have read how Arthur Wellesley was raised to be Duke of Wellington on account of his victory at Waterloo. Lord Roberts, recently the commander of the British forces, and Viscount Kitchener were raised to the peerage for their services rendered to the British crown. But all these offerings and honors, these dignities and fame, given by a grateful country to faithful sons, will be as nothing compared to the greatest gift which is given to a Christian soldier. The gift which is the smile of approbation from a loving Divine Commander. The "Well done!" which goes to the Christian hero of the name of Adoniram Judson. The "Well done!" which is given to the humble servant girl and to the humble clerk and to the humble nurse

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Interesting Items About Almost Everything.

The largest whales give as much as twenty tons of oil.

The weight of the average-sized man is 140 lb., of the woman, 125 pound.

The longest span of life is that of the elephant, which will survive two centuries.

Canada's 3,000 cheese factories make on an average thirty tons each of cheese a year.

Of all newspapers in the world sixty-eight in every 100 are printed in the English language.

A man turns 112,000 spadefuls of earth in digging an acre, and moves in all a weight of 850 tons.

At the birth of a child in Cyprus a vessel of wine is buried, to be served up afterwards at its marriage.

A Swiss watchmaker has invented an electric watch which will go for fifteen years without being rewound.

The shark holds the record for long distance swimming. A shark has been known to cover 800 miles in three days.

In Russian schools pupils are allowed to choose between learning French and German, and 70 per cent. choose German.

Bronchitis is the most fatal disease in England, next consumption, and then heart disease, pneumonia, and scarlatina.

It is estimated that the Kaffirs in the diamond mines at Kimberley, South Africa, steal \$1,250,000 worth of diamonds a year.

Rain falls more frequently between three o'clock and eight o'clock in the morning than at any other times during the twenty-four hours.

Although about 45 per cent. of married couples celebrate their silver wedding, only one in 1,000 live to celebrate their golden anniversary.

The Lord Chancellor of England, on retiring from office, has a pension of \$25,000 a year for life, whether his term of office has been long or short.

A German innkeeper on the Swiss border has undertaken, as a result of a wager, to roll a barrel full of wine across Switzerland and Italy to Rome.

The fur of the sea-otter is the most valuable in the world. Though only 4 feet long and at most 2 ft. wide, \$750 is sometimes given for a choice skin.

Sturgeons are the weakest of all fish in proportion to their size. A sturgeon weighing over a ton is perfectly helpless if attacked by a small swordfish.

So vast has been the improvement in engine boilers and fire-boxes that the power derived from 1 lb. of coal to-day is nearly three times as great as it was fifty years ago.

In England and Wales one person in every 301 is an officially notified lunatic. In Scotland one in every 247 and in Ireland one in every 206 is officially notified as insane.

The most expensive fur is that of the black fox of Kamchatka, the skin of which, when dressed, becomes a very attractive blue. A single skin is worth as much as \$1,000.

The heart of a vegetarian beats on an average fifty-eight to the minute; that of the meat-eater seventy-five. This represents a difference of 24,000 beats in twenty-four hours.

The biggest monkey ever exhibited is a gorilla 6 ft. 10 in. high, with an arm-spread of 9 ft. 3 in., from the Cameroons, West Africa. He stands with his skeleton beside him in the museum of Hamburg.

New regulations are about to be introduced in Russian prisons in regard to the application of the bastinado. Henceforth this terrible punishment will only be applied to persons over thirty-five years of age.

In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, and they, if they please, may put him to death in the same manner in which the

THE INDIVIDUAL RUSSIAN

AGGRANDIZEMENT IS AN ELEMENT OF HIS NATURE.

The Love of Empire Is a Passion With Him—Genius of Alexieff.

To take the Russian: It is scarcely necessary to emphasize the inherent military qualifications of the Cossack. It is said that when the Japanese shall have whipped the Russian out of Manchuria, the Cossack will still flow down upon them like an unending tide.

Besides these wild and undisciplined scouts, there is the regular army of a quarter of a million men, with years of service, many of whom, in desert sun and arctic snows, in a rugged and interminable land, are the veterans of campaigns that have no history outside the silent archives of St. Petersburg.

The opponent of the Russian, on the other hand, is the natural and practical soldier. He is the legatee of the oldest civilized warrior race in existence, tracing his proud militant heritage to the kings and clans of prehistoric times. He is a man pleased with his new modern military diversions, apt, eager and enthusiastic, and he has already proved to a great extent his efficiency by his achievements in Formosa and during the Boxer war in China. Alert, sturdy, capable, self-confident, patriotic, loyal to his emperor and pleased to lay down his life for "Great Japan," his army organized and on a war footing, he is without doubt not the man whom the Russian military profess at this time to

SO MUCH DESPISE.

And in addition, against the loyal Russians in the East holding themselves at the service of the "Great White Czar," may be confidently set the thousands of individual Japanese who honeycomb Corea and Manchuria, hundreds of whom, not fancifully, as some have affirmed in derision, but in reality, are spies and patriots pursuing substantial as well as itinerant occupations, knowing everything about them, informing their officials, and competent to destroy the Russian railway in a hundred places, losing their lives in the achievement or saving them, at the command of their superiors. They have done such things. On the Pei Ho, in 1900, after the capture of Tientsin, a native city, it was observed that almost every body of a foreigner floating in the stream was a Japanese—a powerful commentary on their fearlessness to those who understand the operations in that historic action. They force themselves into our reckoning, they compete for the fortunes of war, which are as likely to rest upon their agis as upon that of the Muscovite.

We may speak, too, admiringly, of the individual Russian so far as his diligence and loyalty in the conquest of the East concerns us. Like the Japanese, by silent and determined ways he has pursued his aims. In Japan there is less than and perhaps more expansion per capita. But in Russia, bordered by eight thousand miles, more or less, of impecunious and inconsequent states, there are many men fired with the mental tributary centrifugal kingdoms and unchecked dominion. Alexieff himself, who a few years ago, was the commander of a small war vessel, is now the

KING OF AN EMPIRE

with a navy almost equal to the fighting strength of Japan's navy, and an army of 150,000 men, holding in his grasp the alternatives of a peace and war! He is inspired by the same motives that inspired the conqueror of the Amur and those who preceded him. The Russian diplomats and the longhaired priests who walk in the streets of Peking and

cers. The oath of enlistment practically says: "I will, if necessary, let others do my thinking. I will go where I am told to go, and do what I am told to do." The oath of enlistment is more binding than bands of steel.

A GOSPEL WARRIOR'S DUTY.

The soldier must be able to answer roll call in a certain company, of a certain regiment, of a certain brigade, of a certain division, of a certain corps. So the gospel soldier must have a distinct place in which he has his name upon the muster roll of the church militant. There should be no "free lances" in the gospel army, no guerrilla bands. Guerrilla ranks are filled up for the most part with iconoclasts and anarchists, and cutthroats. But the gospel soldier must be a regularly enlisted man, detailed for work to some one Bible class, to some one Sunday school, to some one prayer meeting, to some one church. A gospel soldier is a Christian who obeys orders. How can you obey Christ's orders unless you have taken your individual place in the gospel ranks of Christ's great army, called the church?

The true gospel soldier always considers the posts of danger the posts of honor. He wants to hear the singing of the shells, even though that martial song may have to be accompanied by his own death rattle. He wants to be as most of the soldiers were after they had enlisted for the Spanish-American war. Oh, how anxious the officers and privates alike longed for the front! They wanted to have a glorious part in the liberation of downtrodden Cuba. Some men had to die for that liberation. Then the brave fellows of the different regiments, by telegram upon telegram, sent to the governors and to the officials at Washington, practically said, "We are ready to go to the front, to sacrifice our lives, if need be, in our country's service." So eager were those soldiers for dangerous service that when some of their colonels received the telegrams that switched them from the transports at Tampa to Jacksonville, Fla., there were sorrow and disappointment in many hearts.

POSTS OF DIFFICULTY.

Posts of danger and difficulty are always posts of honor in the United States army. And yet to hear some Christian soldiers talk you would suppose that the posts in Christ's army where there are difficulties are the posts to be avoided or deserted. Even some of the ordained ministers of Jesus Christ feel that way. "Oh," says a visiting clergyman, "I am so discouraged. Why, there has been nothing but friction and trouble in my church ever since I came to it. The people have fought and misrepresented every minister who ever occupied this pulpit, and they have been finding fault with and misrepresenting me. I am so discouraged. I wish God would find me another place." Well, my brother, I confess you are having a hard time of it. I confess that some churches have a bad record. I know of one church that for forty years has made its chief fame in breaking down its different ministers. One pastor after another has been destroyed in regular order as he came to its parsonage. One minister was so tantalized and attacked that under the persecution of its members he committed suicide. But, tell me, you who have been having a hard time in that church, do you not think you are getting along there as well as any one else could? "Oh, yes!" you answer. "I know I am. In spite of three balking elders and two obstinate, fault-finding trustees, we are taking in new members all the time. Never in the church's history has it been doing so much good." Then, my brother, instead of complaining about your lot you should be congratulated. Go ahead and do your work. God has honored you above all others. He has put you in a dif-

fusion from a loving Divine Commander. The "Well done!" which goes to the Christian hero of the name of Adoniram Judson. The "Well done!" which is given to the humble servant girl and to the humble clerk and to the humble nurse and to the humble missionary.

THE SOLDIER'S SACRIFICE.

But why, again, should we all endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ? Because in so doing we are following his blessed example. He who spared not himself, but suffered freely for us, has the right to expect fortitude from us. From none of us does he ask such service as he himself rendered to us. When the army of Alexander the Great was scaling a noted mountain pass the strength of the soldiers became exhausted. Many threw themselves upon the ground to die. The great commander saw the condition. He did not curse or upbraid. He quietly dismounted from his war charger, he threw aside his heavy cloak. He lifted a private soldier's pickaxe, then vigorously went to work digging away at the ice. His soldiers saw him. They knew he was as tired as they. Then they jumped to their feet. By the power of a brave example they arose and went again to work, and again won a new victory. Christian soldiers, wherever we go, we can find our Divine Leader ahead. Our backs may ache, but he is carrying our burden of sin. Our feet may grow tired, but from his feet and hands and head and heart are flowing streams of blood. In olden times a soldier was said to have gathered an armful of pointing spears and pressed them into his own breast, that over his prostrate body his comrades might find a breach in the enemy's ranks and charge to victory. So over Christ's body we may win eternal life. And here and now upon the foundation stones of a Christ's mausoleum may we build the great "white temple of a Christian soldier's sacrifice."

THEY LIKE FRESH AIR.

Japanese Keep Houses Open in Summer and Winter.

The Japanese attribute their remarkable comparative immunity from rheumatism to the fact that they use water very freely. Another subject on which the Japanese feel strongly in the necessity for plenty of fresh air. Any subject of the Mikado, Mr. Hancock states, would smile at the notion that fresh air in any form could be harmful.

The Japanese eat fresh air with even more gusto than they do food. The samurai of old rose in the morning to pass out into the outer air there to take a number of deep breaths. The time of the morning chosen was just as the sun was coming up. At this hour the air is purest. In the coldest nights of winter air circulates through the native house without interference. If the sleeper feels chilled he adds more bed clothing. But the passage of fresh air through the entire house is never prevented.

When a Japanese suffers from insomnia he gets up and goes out into the open night air, and if there is a hill near he climbs to the top of it. But insomnia is very rare in the Mikado's kingdom.

PICTURE POSTCARDS.

The Australian Postmaster-General proposes to use pictorial postcards as an advertisement for the Commonwealth. He is going to offer money prizes for the best sets of twelve designs typical of town and country views in each State.

ENCOURAGE CLEANLINESS.

All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths. Each class bathes about once a fortnight, summer and winter. Soap is used, and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. Sick children and those having skin diseases are excluded.

punishment will only be applied to persons over thirty-five years of age. In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, and they, if they please, may put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered person was killed.

The diversity of tongues to be found in one country is often a matter of surprise. Last year the Bible Society's agents sold the Scriptures in fifty-three languages in the Russian Empire, in twenty-eight languages in Burma, in thirty in South Malaysia, and fifty-three in the Egyptian agency.

THE CHAMPION FAINTER.

Would Faint in Front of a Wedding Party.

A fraud on a lady has just come to light on the details of which much time and care must have been expended, and yet the profits amounted only to 3s, says the London Mail.

A man, who described himself as a ship's mechanic, called on the lady at the residence at Putney. He displayed a most intimate knowledge of the family, and stated that two letters had been found in a berth on a German liner addressed to her two brothers, who were in Australia. He said that he had been to the London office of these gentlemen, the addresses of whom he mentioned, and added that he had been told to call on her, as a telegram had come asking for the letters to be forwarded at once.

He said that the third mate of the liner had the letters, and gave the lady an address in Hamburg to write to. He added that his expenses had been 3s., which the lady gave him, promising to communicate with him later. Inquiries afterward proved that there was no such third mate and no such liner.

It is perhaps due to universal education that frauds of this nature are increasing, as opposed to crimes of violence. There is one man, for example, known as the "champion fainter." He never asks for money, he merely faints on your doorstep. He is almost invariably taken in and given a good meal, and in many cases money is pressed upon him.

One of his feats was to faint outside a house in which a wedding party was assembled. He was tenderly looked after, was given champagne, and wished the newly married pair good luck in a neat speech.

A man who lived on his wits noticed that lamps were being used in a house, while all the others in the row were burning gas. He deduced that something had gone wrong with the meter, and called early next morning "from the company."

Under his directions the family distributed themselves in the various rooms ready to apply matches to the burners at a signal, while he stood at the meter.

Experiment after experiment ended in failure and the family were moved from room to room, while the "gas-man" made the most of his opportunities. He eventually left with a good haul, and instructions to wait until he sent the workmen.

INGENIOUS SPIDERS.

The Royal Society in London was recently entertained with an account, by Mr. R. I. Pocock, of a spider of the Desidae family, living in Australia, which makes its habitation along the seashore, in the crevices of the rocks, between high and low-water marks. This location is selected, no doubt, because it abounds with the food that these spiders prefer. But when the tide is in their homes are covered with water. Instead of deserting them, however, the spiders solve the difficulty by means of closely woven sheets of silk, which they stretch over the entrances, and within which they imprison sufficient air to keep them alive during the time that they remain submerged.

and an army of 100,000 men, holding in his grasp the alternatives of peace and war! He is inspired by the same motives that inspired the conqueror of the Amur and those who preceded him. The Russian diplomats and the longhaired priests who walk in the streets of Peking and Seoul are one and the same of the capital with Kublai Khan and the Ming. The point is that limitless Empire, undisputed and undivided sovereignty, feudal honors of high station are the incentive of the empire builders who are now infest the northern borders of China and not the convenient "struggle for an open port" or "breathing space on the Pacific."

One day several years ago the man who is now Baron von Grote, one of the most mysterious and competent Russians in the East, unexpectedly walked into the office of the inspector-general of customs in Peking—he was then in the Imperial Chinese Customs—and coming to attention precisely as would a soldier, with his feet together and his body erect, said in short, terse English: "I wish to resign my position." Not a word more did he utter, but stood waiting a reply.

The inspector-general was nonplussed for a moment, and then asked him what the matter was. Was he dissatisfied with the treatment, the work, or the remuneration—why did he wish to leave?

"It is my duty," said he, and nothing more could be got out of him. He held himself at the service of his government and something was required of him which he could not promote while in the employ of

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

This man is from Urga, with almost complete power over the administration of Mongolia.

Take Alexieff, a man of such indomitable temper and fierceness that, if the unfortunate man's friends are to be believed, one of his lieutenants killed himself rather than serve under him. No Chinese can overmatch his determination and violence, and not all China can be half so powerful. The rage of a Li Hung Chang or an Empress Dowager is as nothing, while his genius is equal to any device for the subjugation and acquisition of states. The Russian genius is at home and revels in all the labyrinths of Chinese pervicacities and diplomatic subtleties. The acquisition of Manchuria and Corea is a natural achievement of the Russian. He is on his own ground in such enterprises, and the importance of the Russian who is forming the Pacific branch of the Muscovy empire therefore is quite clear. And it is equally clear that neither our sympathy with the so-called Russian desire for an Eastern vantage nor the pro-Russian shibboleth of an "ice-free port on the Pacific," nor the sentimental and ambiguous claim by journalists of Russia's fateful contention with the elements and the various hark forces of fate and nature, should obscure the real nature of the Russian motive. The men who have always managed the expansion of Russia have struck out vast boundaries from ambitious arbitrary and complete. They aim now, as then, at every contiguous state, especially every Oriental state. And the least with which they are at present content is the acquisition of North China, if not all of Corea. Russia has not only sunk her beak into the depth of

A THOUSAND MILLIONS

of roubles which De Witte says has been spent on Dalny and the railway—enough as far as political reasons go for holding the country—but she has fixed her ravenous talons in the mediaeval purpose to crush or disable the only power that may threaten her Pacific dominion, dividing the sovereignty of the Pacific with America alone.

It is not to be expected that the influences which brought the gigantic Siberian Railway into being and has, since organized dependent enterprises in all parts of Manchuria

and even in Corea, should consent to the abandonment of its quarry. And all this element adds its protest to that of the great military influence which nurses with jealous care the least promise of a war issue. We cannot conceive Russia or any great power giving way in a scheme so vast and so important.

Russia is a barbaric body morbid with the ichor of a religious superstition and ponderous with future greatness. The great Unknown is just appearing vast upon the horizon looming uncertain and fearful, and these operations with which she is to subdue it are the manifestations of a great apprehension. They are also, so far as those on the outside immediately concerned with the present situation see, only the extension and encroachment in a natural way, of despotism, and a blind and unworthy stab at one of the most valuable contributions to human civilization—Japan. Manchuria is stated to be vital to Japan. It supplies her not only with food, but it furnishes the bean-cake fertilizer which enables her to produce her own share of her foodstuffs, besides being the convenient market for her manufactures, and with Corea, is the only region for that expansion in which as a growing empire she is in need.

ONLY CRIMINALS WANTED

POSITIONS THAT ARE FILLED BY EX-CONVICTS.

Notorious Forger Was Offered a Salary of \$25,000 a Year.

When Charles Becker had completed his five years imprisonment in St. Quentin Prison, California, for forgery, he was much surprised, on leaving the prison gates, at being accosted by an individual who then and there offered him a salary of \$25,000 a year as the price of his honesty.

The individual was a delegate sent by a leading firm of Chicago bankers, who were anxious to engage Becker as a member of his staff. In return for the salary the notorious—said to be the cleverest in the world—was to examine all doubtful cheques and banknotes, and decide whether they were genuine.

So anxious, indeed, were the United States bankers for Becker to lead an honest life, that many firms declared their willingness to present him annually with a handsome honorarium on one condition only—that he discontinued his criminal career.

Becker is well educated, and thoroughly familiar with the banking business. He also has, of course, remarkable talent as a handwriting expert, and has frequently displayed wonderful skill in detecting forgeries, so that he would be an ideal person for the post offered him. But as he has often boasted that his pen could provide him annually with \$500,000, it is hardly likely that he will relinquish dishonesty for

A PALTRY \$25,000 A YEAR.

A banker, named Millan, with a fairly large business in Paris, had become bankrupt. Proceedings were taken in the Courts by the creditors, where things turned out so black against him that he was eventually sentenced to imprisonment.

While still incarcerated, the creditors held a meeting to consider the affair. They decided to call a second meeting, in the meantime appealing to the prison authorities to allow Millan to be present.

When the astonished banker arrived, escorted by two detectives, he was still further astonished by being asked to accept the managership of his banking business at a salary of \$2,500 a year, and five per cent. commission on the profits. Needless to say, he joyfully consented, and went back to prison, while the creditors themselves set about securing his release.

UNREST IN THE CAUCASUS

WHERE RUSSIA FEARS AN ORGANIZED UPRISING.

Powerful Brigand Bands Terrorize Many Sections of the Country.

According to information to hand from Tiflis and Poti extraordinary measures are being taken by the Government authorities to nip in the bud any attempt at an organized rising in the Caucasus, says the London Times. The existence of a deep-seated plot against the Government is confirmed. Domiciliary visits, for the most part nocturnal, continue to be made by the police in Tiflis, Batoum, Baku, and elsewhere. The ostensible reason for this procedure is to entrap burglars and other criminals of whom a considerable number constantly find their way back to their old haunts in most large Russian towns after effecting their escape from jail. The real reason, it is declared, is to ascertain the whereabouts of young Armenians suspected by the police of belonging to a formidable anti-governmental confederacy. In spite of the vigilance of the strengthened police at Batoum, Baku and other ports, and the capture by them of rifles and ammunition, quantities of arms and supplies of cartridges are stated to have been successfully smuggled into the Caucasus during the last few months. There are, and for that matter always have been ever since the so-called "subjugation" of the Caucasus, dozens of brigand bands of the most irrepressible type in the Caucasian hills. Only last year exceptional measures were adopted over a large area in the Caucasus with a view to catching, alive or dead, the more notorious gangs of outlaws. Search parties of PICKED MOUNTAIN MEN.

were sent into the hills in every direction, but little or nothing was really effected.

Only along the railway lines have the efforts of the Government authorities to prevent wrecking and the holding up of mail and other trains attempts at robbery, sometimes successful, have been made. Districts within a stone's throw of some of the most populous areas in the Caucasus are sometimes visited by one or more of the brigand gangs, and as the organization of the majority of these bands is of a high order they are kept well informed on all manner of subjects, such as the despatch of Government pursuing parties. Not infrequently the contents of the mail vans on the railways become known to them by some means or other, and cases have been known in which, on the stoppage of a train by a brigand gang in a gully, half a dozen or more of the "passengers" in the train have promptly disclosed their real avocation, covered the official staff on the train with their revolvers and stood guard while their confederates climbed aboard and ransacked the contents of the mail van. A case was reported some three months ago on the transcaucasian line in which the entire contents of the mail van were carried off to the hills on the backs of led horses belonging to

A BRIGAND GANG.

Even on the outskirts of the the populous towns extraordinary measures of precaution have to be taken by travellers to ensure their reaching their destination alive or unscathed. Not infrequently even the Izvostchiks, or public drivers for hire, in the towns are in league with outlaws. The writer some four years ago escaped by pure chance the fate of a Baku ship captain, who was purposefully driven at night by one of these drivers up a back street on the outskirts of a well known Caucasian port into the clutches of an outlaw gang, whose members not content

FOR NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

BIRDS AND ANIMALS WORK CURES ON HUMANS.

Parrot in an Imbecile Ward—The Dog in Lieu of a Doctor.

Dr. Cook, Commissioner of Lunacy recently recommended the placing of a parrot in the Imbecile Ward of the Redruth Workhouse Infirmary, and the other day the master of the workhouse informed the guardians that one had been given him for that purpose.

The idea is beginning to prevail amongst medical men that the chatter of these birds exercises a peculiarly beneficial effect in cases of nervous breakdown, and not a few wealthy patients are trying the new "cure"—if cure it can be called.

Amongst them is Mr. Russell Sage, the New York multi-millionaire, who has purchased a magnificent red-and-green talking specimen, which he has had hung up in a cage in his library. The bird was both recommended and chosen by the family physician, Dr. Munn. It cost five hundred dollars and its master declares that it has already done him five million dollars' worth of good.

There can be no reasonable doubt that men must originally have learnt from animals how to treat such injuries as cuts and bruises, and to this day the Australian aborigine, when wounded, seeks the services of his dog in lieu of a doctor, lying perfectly still several times a day for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, while the faithful brute industriously licks the hurt clean of all foreign substances. The motion of the tongue has a

MOST SOOTHING EFFECT.

Wherever rattle-snakes abound in countries in which leprosy is also prevalent, the belief is current that the bite of the reptile in question is not only non-injurious to persons infected with that dread complaint, but that it in some way actually acts beneficially. Dr. M. deMoura, a Brazilian scientist, has deemed this belief worthy of careful investigation.

He first of all assured himself by actual observation that the leprous Indians of the Matto Grosso were in the habit of allowing themselves to be bitten periodically by full-grown "rattles," and with results which were, at all events, not unbeneficial. He next caught a number of the reptiles, pressed the poison from the glands, and administered it subcutaneously by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe to fifteen selected leprous patients.

The results were so far encouraging that the novel treatment is now being systematically pursued, both at the leper asylum at Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands, and at that supported by our own Government at Robben Island, Cape Colony.

The bite of the terrible tarantula spider has long been credited with all sorts of curative and even

MAGICAL POWERS.

In Mexico many natives who are afflicted with paralysis allow themselves to be bitten by it periodically with beneficial results. Dr. Steinförthe thinks; while in Peru the same drastic remedy is used in cases of verrugia, that bane of the high Andean valleys.

Bee-stings are said to constitute an almost infallible cure for rheumatism: provided, that is, the sufferer has nerve enough to stand a sufficiently large "dose" of the painful "medicine."

The negroes of the Congo basin allow themselves to be bitten by the terrible termites (white ants) when attacked by the dreaded sleeping sickness, and stoutly maintain that the "cure" is certain to be efficacious, if only it is applied in the earlier stages of the malady.

It was noted by Krause, nearly a

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 3rd.

Text of the Lesson, Mark vii., 24-37. Golden Text, Heb. xi., Or Easter Lesson, John

xx., 11-18.

As each of the lessons assigned for to-day has, next to our blessed Lord, a woman as the central figure, and the topic in each is faith or the necessity and power of faith, we will do well to consider both lessons. In each we see a woman in trouble, the Syrophenician, because of her daughter's affliction and Mary Magdalene because of her own heart's sorrow, but in each case the Lord Jesus by His word gives rest and joy and peace, reminding us of that great word, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matt. xi. 28). Woman is a notable type of the church, the body of Christ, and throughout this age of the Bridegroom's absence sorrow is her portion, but He will come again, and she will then be glad forever more (Mark ii. 19, 20; John xvi. 22, 23; Rev. xix. 7). To the people of Nazareth Jesus was only the Son of Joseph and Mary; in His own kindred He was as one beside himself; to the religious leaders among the Jews He was a Samaritan and had a devil (Luke iv. 22; Mark iii. 21; John vii. 20; viii. 48), but there were some who had eyes opened to see Him as the Son of David, the Lord of Israel. His own received Him not.

The woman of Tyre and Sidon had a real trouble and was in great need of a deliverer. She had somehow heard of the Great Physician, so full of compassion, but probably could not go to Him. Now that he has come near to her she at once hastens to Him, and, having implicit confidence in Him, she will take no denial from Him. What a reward for her in His final word, "O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt" (Matt. xv. 28). She who was willing to take the dog's portion received the children's bread. Consider our Lord's commendation of the centurion's faith and that of the four who brought their palsied friend, and contrast His rebuke of the disciples for their lack of faith (Matt. viii. 10; xiv. 31; xvi. 8; Mark ii. 5). Then remember His command, "Have faith in God" (Mark xi. 22; John xiv. 1). Turning for the rest or our meditation to the Easter lesson and keeping the necessity of faith as the central thought we note that our risen Lord upbraided the disciples for their unbelief and hardness of heart because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen (Mark xvi. 11-14). Right here in our lesson it is written that even Peter and John as yet knew not the Scripture that He must rise again from the dead (John xx. 9), and, although He had so often said plainly that He was to be crucified and that He would rise again the third day (Matt. xvi. 21; xvii. 23; xx. 19), they had not received it.

What shall we say of the woman who so loved Him, followed Him and ministered unto Him when we see them buying spices that they might anoint His dead body when the Sabbath was past? That would be on the third day (Luke xxiii., 55, 56; xxiv., 10). Although they loved Him much, they did not believe what He said concerning His death and resurrection. The love of God is the greatest thing we ever heard of, but on our part the greatest thing is, in some respects, faith, for "without faith it is impossible to please God" (Heb. xi., 6). Faith in God is also the only way to be filled with joy and peace and have an untroubled heart (Rom. xv., 13; John xiv., 1, 27).

his banking business at a salary of \$2,500 a year, and five per cent. commission on the profits. Needless to say, he joyfully consented, and went back to prison, while the creditors themselves set about securing his release.

Canon Horsley, who was for many years a prison chaplain, has stated that the domestic servants in his own house have been largely recruited from among the girls he had become acquainted with in the course of his prison duties.

Not long ago a man holding the responsible position of a night watchman, celebrated with a tea party his return to the straight road, in which, after many years of crime he had walked successfully for

FOUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS.

His career had been a remarkable one—even for a criminal. Practically the whole of his life from the age of eighteen had been spent in convict establishments. The sentences of imprisonment he had received amounted to no fewer than forty-one years, including two terms of four, three of seven and one of ten years' penal servitude.

He left prison four years ago, accepted the situation offered him, and which he has held ever since, and is to-day a worthy sergeant in General Booth's Army.

In the records of the Salvation Army Prison Gate Home at King's Cross, indeed, are many notable instances of ex-criminals who are now a credit to their country. Among them are three murderers, who have been released after serving respectively twenty-seven, twenty, and fifteen years of their life sentences. So far as is known, each is now gaining an honest livelihood in London.

The French penal settlement of New Caledonia is inhabited solely by criminals and those in charge of them, though a certain class are free to walk so long as they do not leave the settlement.

Many of them set up in business as shopkeepers, open factories, grow produce, and keep cattle, employing their fellows, disposing of their wares, and selling their businesses to

"CRIMINALS ONLY."

In this way not a few of them become even wealthy.

"Only criminals need apply," too, might well be part of the announcement of vacancies on the staff of the Siberian Railway. Indeed, it is safe to say that in no other part of the world is there a greater conglomeration of all sorts and conditions of criminals to minister to the wants of the general public.

A traveller on this line may have as driver on the engine the perpetrator of a foul crime, a burglar as porter, a murderer as guard, while even the stationmaster may have a career that would make any honest man shudder.

For, according to statistics recently published, out of 11,112 employees, only 4,000 had ever been to school, the rest being unable to read or write. Over 1,000 had been banished to Siberia for murder and robbery, burglary, or other heinous offences, and no fewer than 597 convicted murderers were appointed as guards, stationmasters, conductors, and others.

Of the remainder, 4,000 were mysteries as to their previous careers, though it was assumed that they were convicts who had destroyed the traces of their crimes, and had taken false names.

You have to hit some people in the head with an axe before you can make them understand you are in earnest.

"Your worship," said a solicitor to the Bench, "everybody knows that I am incapable of lending myself to a mean cause." "True, your worship," chimed in his legal opponent, "my learned friend never lends himself to a mean cause; he always gets cash down!"

Baku ship captain, who was purposely driven at night by one of these drivers up a back street on the outskirts of a well known Caucasian port into the clutches of an outlaw gang, whose members, not content with robbing and stripping him, stabbed him in no less than than seventeen places. Not one of the gang was ever traced by the none too zealous local police.

This general lawlessness bodes no good in the event of the resuscitation of the concrete aims of the old Armenian revolutionary party, whose members, both at home and abroad, were never more dangerously active. M. de Plehve, it is thought by many Russians, is succeeding only too well in creating bloody work for the Russian bayonet within the confines of his ministerial jurisdiction. The further irritation of an acute internal labor question almost as wide as the Russian Empire in Europe itself, since it touches the industrial forces of Russia from St. Petersburg to Baku and from Ufa to Warsaw, is considered by many intelligent Russians a great mistake—a mistake which may yet possibly prove more or less fatal to bureaucratic administration.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION

In Russia has been rendered none the less dangerous by the fact that the peasantry, through the returned time-expired soldier and the soldier in the ranks during his sojourn in the larger centres, are being "got at" by the revolutionists. Those who blame the Czar personally or the Russian Government for interfering rudely with the religious susceptibilities of the Armenians of the Caucasus are few in number compared with those who blame M. de Plehve. Rightly or wrongly, those in Russia who blame him for the step believe that he was the author of the fiat for the confiscation of Armenian church property, the bulk of which no more belonged to the Russian State than did the moon. With Russia's hands already somewhat tied in the east, with the Finn in the north, the Pole in the west, the Jew in the south, and the industrial worker pretty well everywhere in the Empire, many level-headed Russians think that M. de Plehve might very well have left the Armenian desperado of the southeast in peace.

THEY LIKE TO BE UGLY.

As if nature had not been unkind enough, the Tibetan woman heightens her ugliness by smearing her face with a horrible black ointment to keep her skin from cracking in the dry wind. Her dress is not different from her husband's. Her crowning glory is her hair. Plastered down with butter from the part to the ears, it goes off behind into a sunburst of small braids to which is fastened a great fan-shaped headress falling to the hem of her garments. It is of spreading strips of red and blue cloth joined horizontally by iron bands and ornamented with countless coral and malachite beads, silver coins, and tiny bells. The one poetic thing about a Tibetan lady is the sound of her gong—a soft, melodious tinkle, belying the grotesqueness of her face.

HISTORY IN TATTOO.

There exists in Paris a famous professor, Pere Tibbe, who, to describe him in his own words, is an "engraver upon human skin." He lives in the Grevelle quarter. As a kind of permanent advertisement he exhibits his left arm, on which are "engraved," in order, all the Presidents of the Republic from Thiers to Loubet. On the professor's body, it is stated is to be found the whole history of France—portraits of Charlemagne, Henri IV., Joan of Arc, Louis XVI., Robespierre, Napoleon, Gambetta, and others, with escutcheons, fasses, flag trophies, and similar ornaments galore.

attacked by the dreaded sleeping sickness, and stoutly maintain that the "cure" is certain to be efficacious, if only it is applied in the earlier stages of the malady.

It was noted by Krausse, nearly a century ago, that the Siberian peasants, when bitten by a rabid dog or wolf, used to kill the animal at once—whenever possible—and inoculate themselves with its spinal marrow.

The learned Austrian physician only makes mention of the custom to laugh at it. But he admits that the sufferers had a rooted belief in its efficacy in warding off the attack of hydrophobia, which else, they averred, was almost certain to follow. A significant admission this, in the light of what we now know of Pasteur's treatment of the

SAME DREAD DISEASE.

The Greenland Eskimos are said to cure themselves of the itch by immersing themselves for an hour or two inside the freshly-killed carcass of a whale. A favorite Chinese remedy for cholera is pig's liver, mixed with brick dust from the inside of a furnace—a compound known as the "liver of the hiding dragon."

The Matabili are quite sure that a lion's breath cures any form of skin disease, and many sufferers have lost their lives in attempting to get near enough to a sleeping animal that they may inhale his expirations.

Among the Irish peasantry a somewhat similar belief is common, with regard to the ordinary domestic ass and whooping-cough. A loaf of bread is baked and given to the animal to eat. While it is making its meal a cloth is held beneath its head, and the crumbs that drop from its mouth are carefully caught therein. They are then boiled in milk, and given to the patient in the form of a posset, which is supposed to work wonders in effecting a speedy cure.—Pearson's Weekly.

THE SAME COLOR.

Scene—A railway carriage. Englishman (addressing Yankee in opposite corner)—"Excuse me, this is not a smoking carriage."

No reply.

Five minutes later (more brusquely)—"I must really trouble you to put out that cigar."

Still no reply.

One minute later. "Hang it, sir, if you don't put that cigar out I'll have you removed."

Still superb indifference on part of Yankee. Train stops. Englishman calls guard and requests removal of Yankee. The latter breaks in, coolly: "Guard, examine that man's ticket—it's third-class."

Guard does so, finds the statement correct, and marches the Englishman out, to the great astonishment of the other occupants of the carriage.

After the train had again started another occupant, unable to restrain his curiosity, asks: "How did you know what ticket he had?"

Yankee (with a yawn)—"Saw it sticking out of his waistcoat pocket. Same color as my own, I guess!"

MIKE'S DISCOURAGING QUEST.

Mike is a married man—a very much married man. He has married no fewer than four times, and all his wives are still to the fore.

According to Michael's own account at the Dublin assizes, where he was tried for bigamy and found guilty, his experiences have not been altogether satisfactory. The judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder that the prisoner could be such a hardened villain as to delude so many women.

"Yer honor," said Mike, apologetically. "I was only thyrin' to get a good one, an' it's not aisy!"

Wife—Well, I think, for one—Henpecked husband (interrupting)—You mean you think for two, dear Get it right!

faith it is impossible to please God" (Heb. xi., 6). Faith in God is also the only way to be filled with joy and peace and have an untroubled heart (Rom. xv., 13; John xiv., 1, 27).

Mary Magdalene was so occupied with her own sorrow and with the body of a dead Christ, for which she was seeking, that she had neither eyes nor ears for angels nor even for Christ Himself till she was startled out of her stupor by hearing her own name from His lips. What a blinding, stupefying thing unbelief is! And it is just the trouble with many believers to-day. There are so many who accept Him truly and put all their trust in His precious blood, but by considering themselves and not taking Him at His word they lack assurance of salvation, at least continuous assurance. Then there are many assured believers, constrained by His love to serve Him gladly, whose service is like buying spices to anoint a dead Saviour—love, but not faith. It is plainly written that He is coming back again to establish a kingdom of righteousness on this earth, yet few comparatively are serving the living and true God and waiting for His Son from heaven (Acts i., 11; iii., 20, 21; I. Thess., i., 9, 10), and therefore their service is not the joyous, victorious kind that glorifies Him and wins others to Him.

He is saying to us as He said to Mary, "My Father is your Father, and my God is your God; therefore go tell others." Not self occupied, but Christ occupied, and running errands for Him, with His peace filling our souls. Then, since God is our Father, how can we be anxious for food or raiment or anything, for He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall he not with Him also freely give us all things and make all things work together for our good? (Matt. vi., 25-33; Rom. viii., 28, 32). Let us also lay to heart His words to Thomas: "Be not faithless, but believing." "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed" (verses 27, 29), and learn to say, "Whom having not seen I love; in whom, though now I see Him not, yet, believing, I rejoice" (I. Rev. i., 31).

COTTON FROM PINE WOOD.

The interesting story comes from Bavaria that experiments are being made there to manufacture cotton out of pine wood. The method is to reduce the wood to the finest layers possible, then to submit it to a vapor process for ten hours. The pulp thus obtained is then plunged into a soda bath, where it stays 36 hours. It is thus transformed into a kind of cellulose, to which a resistant quality is given by adding oil and gelatine. Then it is drawn out and untangled by machinery. The process is said not to be expensive and it is thought that if this cotton can be made of practical use Europe will be independent of America and India. The immense forests of Scandinavia and Germany would furnish ample material for her "cotton" supply.

LIFE AND DEATH.

The mortality from consumption in German cities is now but four-sevenths that of twenty-five years ago.

Since the Paris underground railway was opened four years ago no less than 50 per cent. of the employees have died, been killed, or have left on account of bad health.

There are now living in the royal aquarium in Russia several carp that are known to be more than 600 years old.

A recent study of infant mortality in France shows that out of every 1,000 deaths of infants under 1 year of age 116 were of breast, fed infants, 290 of bottle fed, and 504 of infants to whom solid food had been given too early.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XIII.

With what berserk vehemence Hector sprang into the welter of carnage, how he slaked his thirsty sword (now shortened, now darting like a cobra), how many went down before his onset—the setting forth here of these things would serve no essential purpose. It is enough to say that his soul was glad within him when he looked and saw the last of the Hispaniolans slink behind the city walls, leaving that on the road they cared not to think on. The forlorn hope of Palmetto had trodden the wine-press: the vintage of victory was theirs: yet, truly, a price had been paid.

The price was the heavier when Hector stumbled, an aimless bullet kindling hell in his right shoulder. As he fell he laughed, half in ironical amusement that he was struck so late in the day, when the fight was won, half in happy wonder at his so good fortune. Good fortune he counted it to shed blood for Maddalena's sake, and best of all fortunes to die for her. Nay, since there could be no gleam of hope that he might ever have the hand who already held the heart—what fortune was there to seek but this last best of death, or if not seek at least take with welcome of open arms and laughter at the core? But yet—the work to be done.

Even as he laughed his eyes closed to the whirl about him, and when he awoke it was to feel a lean Mephistopheles of a surgeon stirring up the furnace in his wound with a porcelain-tipped probe. The torture of digging out the bit of lead he bore with the smile that lighted his lips when he fell, and grimly silent he took the surgeon's compliments on his fortitude.

His first spoken word was Alasdair the faithful, who in obedience to the word gathered in the generals to council. They bustled to the call with effervescence of sympathy, but Hector's left hand waved thanks and a desire for peace, and they stilled to hear.

"Don Miguel."
The old man came to the front.
"Senor Grant!"
"Shall we resume our conversation?"

"As you please, senor."
"Then we shall. This morning, the hour of battle broke in on our talk, just as I had demanded from you a retraction of certain light remarks you had made about her Majesty Queen Maddalena. I ask you again to withdraw those remarks."

Don Miguel looked stubborn.
"Otherwise, as I said before, I must give you the lie. The matter is urgent. I am, as you see, incapacitated from performing active duty, and according to usage I must delegate my powers to the senior general, but I cannot, I must not. I shall not, hand over my command to one who lacks loyalty towards her Majesty, in outward bearing or speech, in thought or spirit."

"Surely, Don Miguel's vigor in the fight of to-day—" began Torrielli.
"Is guarantee of his loyalty? It was an expression, not a guarantee. I must have a complete withdrawal of all that Don Miguel uttered in my hearing this morning. Come, sir, your answer."

"I withdraw—as regards yourself, Senor Grant."

"I did not ask for that: I do not ask for it. My demand concerns—"

"I do not withdraw, and I shall not withdraw one word of what I

The sun may sink for ever, the moon pale to wan death, the stars become black pebbles, the tides dry up and the wind call no more, man and woman grow blind, deaf, dumb stumblers in the void dark, yet in the palpable night a hand shall grope and find its mate, and Love triumph by sheer persistence of vitality against the thousand Torquemadas of Fate. So thought Hector, and the thought braced him to look at Bravo with honest eyes—the whole story of his love showing in them. Still, somewhere at the back of his brain, lurked the impression that Bravo might hold him culpable, as one might hold a thief whose rough fingers had the intent to touch a treasure, even if they had not actually closed on it.

To Bravo the moment was all pain. He loved Maddalena as the apple of his eye. He loved Hector just as much. The difference in affection lay not in degree, but in kind. Maddalena was the daughter and the Queen; Hector the son. His heart spoke for them, his memory, his own empty life—and yet, there was Palmetto and the ultimate happiness of thousands, the stilling of rivalries and the gathering into the broad bosom of freedom a whole weary people. He gazed long after the retreating generals, his thoughts busy as bees, hovering desirous about the sweet blossoms of romance, but ever and again returning to the white honeyless flowerage of duty—and so, resolute with the tenderness of full knowledge, he came to where Hector lay and took him by the free hand.

"Hector," he said, using the name for the first time, "I know all—the Queen has told me all."

"All?"
"Everything."
"My love?"
"Yes."
"Her love?"
"Yes."
"And last night?"
"I said 'everything.'"
"And you—?"
"Well, what of me?"
"You condemn us—you grudge us our hour—knowing how impossible it all is?"

"Neither condemn nor grudge. Take your hour, both of you. You will find it all too short: yet in the years to come you will have something to remember, something to make the dull days easier."

"Are you not to blame me?"
"Why? You cannot help loving her. She is the Queen."

"Yes, yes."
"She loves you. Again I say, she is the Queen."

There was silence for a few moments.

"She told you?"

"My heart is running over," said she. "I must speak, I must tell my best friend the new secret of my life. Hector," she said, "Hector—and the next instant she was sobbing on my old shoulder. I more than half feared this: I hoped against it. I prayed against it. Long ago, in London—that very first night when you came to the palace in Bloomsbury—I feared it. You were young, handsome, of a gallant nature—the kind of man that takes a young maiden's heart ere it knows. She knew nothing of men: she had seen only old fellows like myself whom I had engaged to be her tutors. Yes, I made some allowance for the contingency. When the occasion arises,

Miguel was but the merest puppet in his daughter's revengeful hands.

"Ah!" cried Bravo, when the truth flashed on him, "she is the viper we have nursed in our bosoms. Yes, the Queen must know: we men are powerless to deal with a woman: only a good woman can oppose and overcome this devil. I must back to Caldera at once."

But Don Augustin was saved his journey. There was some clamor outside the tent and the voice of a woman was heard, and immediately thereafter entered Alasdair to announce that Dona Asunta demanded audience of Hector.

Hector looked to Don Augustin in some dismay, only to see deep trouble in the old man's eyes. Each waited for each to speak: the silence was eloquent of perturbation. Ere they had found words, or even thoughts to express in words, Asunta forced her way past Alasdair, and although somewhat disconcerted at the presence of Bravo, began to pour out invective and wild imprecation.

"Ah! you shall pay dearly for this, Senor Don Generalissimo Grant from Nowhere! Not content with insulting the daughter, you insult the father—you, scum of an adventurer! You—"

"Dona Asunta!" thundered Bravo, "pray remember who you are! Do not make me forget that you are a woman. Do not force me to have you removed! Do not make me lower the ideal I have formed of Palmetto womanhood."

"What care I for your ideals, blind dotard! If you cannot see the peril that threatens Palmetto, and take steps to avert it, I can—and I will—even though I go to prison with my father at the order of this—canaille!" pointing to Hector where he lay.

Even if her words did not proclaim her access of madness, her looks left no room for doubt. Her eyes glared with fury, now flaming into fire, and anon steeling into a cold vindictiveness that was still more appalling. Her features were distorted with bitterness, and the muscles of her face and neck and temples billowed with the uncurbed tides of passion. She moved within a small space, taking but a step this way, a step that, and never remaining still for a single second: a wild beast caged, seeking for a weak bar to be out at her deadly work. Hector and Bravo, in spite of their natural disquiet, were more than half fascinated by her pythoness fury; but Alasdair, whom none regarded, stood alert by the door, ready to spring upon her should her madness break the last barrier of restraint.

"It is unlike a lady of Palmetto to hold such language," said Don Augustin, "and it ill becomes the dignity of an Ortona to speak thus of a wounded man to his face."

"Lady!" she sneered. "I am no lady. I have shed all that tinsel. I am a woman, and I demand justice—bust where to look for it? To whom shall I appeal? To the Queen his mistress?"

"Madame!"

"Shall I repeat it? shall I repeat it?"

"This is treason the cruellest!" cried Bravo.

"O! I have the courage to say it again! My father had the courage to say it, and you send him to prison. I am ready to go there, too. Why don't you send for your gaolers? Have you no fetters for me?" Her voice rose into a scream.

"Dona Asunta!" pleaded Don Augustin, taking another course, "Dona Asunta, would you have the whole camp hear you?"

"And why not? Let everybody know—let all Palmetto know—that one of Palmetto's daughters was insulted by this smooth villain, who casts her off when he finds higher prey willing and ready to drop into his mouth. Let all Palmetto know it—then I may get justice."

"Justice, Dona Asunta!"

A DUAL VICTORY

He stood silent on the threshold, regarding her.

She did not look up.

With feverish energy she continued her packing, thrusting her belongings ruthlessly into the yawning trunk, before which she knelt. His impassive gaze went round the dismantled room, noting the disordered dressing-table, the open doors of the wardrobe, the empty pegs where her clothes had been.

"You are going?"
"What else can I do?" Her voice trembled slightly.

"You can—trust me!"

"Trust you? When you refuse me any explanation—when you—"

She went on bundling all her finery into the trunk.

He came further into the room and put her aside.

"Heavy articles first. You will crush your fal-lals if you don't take care."

She knelt, or rather huddled, on the floor in mute misery, as he busied himself with her packing, folding skirts and skillfully depositing boot-trees.

In a few minutes he looked round with a brisk inquiry:

"Is that all?"

"Yes—thank you."

"I may strap it up then."

The lid of the trunk shut down with a prolonged creak.

He set his knee against it and fastened the strap securely. She scrambled to her feet and took up her hat from the dressing table. As she adjusted it, the black feathers nodded with a dismal effect above her suffering white face and hollow eyes.

She had no jewels to tear off and fling on the table, like the heroine of a novel. They were not rich.

Beside her wedding-ring she only wore one other, that would never leave her finger. It is just womanhood that she could turn her back on him—and cling, as to an anchor, to his little forget-me-not ring.

He leant his shoulders against the mantelpiece as she searched vainly for her gloves.

"Let us understand each other. I am hazy as to the cause of this—this—whirlwind of effect. You take my breath away."

"You know it is because you will not tell me—"

She turned and faced him, her eyes mournful, her mouth quivering.

"Why should I tell you? You go rummaging in my desk—the flicker of amusement in his eyes hurt her more than a blow—"and came across a mysterious packet, which arouses the curiosity of Eve within your little heart. You burst in upon me, and tax me with a disloyal secret—you demand an explanation—and is it so much that I ask of you?"

His voice softened.

"Is it so much?" he repeated.

She hung her head sullenly.

"It is too much. You refuse to tell me what secret the packet holds—and you ask me to trust you."

"So we have reached a cul-de-sac," said he quietly. "You desire my confidence, and I desire your trust—unquestioning faith is what I would have in my wife."

She winced. His creed appealed to the better side of her nature, to a nobility of soul that just fell short of surrender.

"Where are you going?"
"To find a lodging."

There had dwelt a hope in the background that he would exert his authority, thwart her intention to abandon him. But he was letting her go—six months after their wedding—

your answer."

"I withdraw—as regards yourself, Senator Grant."

"I did not ask for that: I do not ask for it. My demand concerns—"

"I do not withdraw, and I shall not withdraw one word of what I said concerning her Majesty. I have the use of my eyes, sir."

"Then, gentlemen," said Hector, white to the lips, "I call you to witness that I give Don Miguel the lie. As soon as I am recovered from my wound I shall place myself at his disposal. If he insists on immediate reparation, I shall strive to meet him. In the meantime I resign command in favor of General Ramiro. Your discretion will tell you, Senator Ramiro, how to deal with Don Miguel. Your servant, Generalissimo," and with his left hand Hector saluted as he lay.

"I demand an audience of her Majesty," cried Don Miguel. "I shall not submit to be superseded in this high-handed fashion. I shall—"

A look from Hector stiffened the new generalissimo. He advanced towards Don Miguel.

"Consider yourself under arrest, General. Your sword, sir. And now be good enough to retire to your tent, and remain there until I shall acquaint you with the course of action to be pursued."

They made a lane for him.

At the tent door he faced Don Augustin entering.

"Well met, Don Miguel. Her Majesty has heard of your enthusiasm to-day. Mas! that it was not more productive of success. But her Majesty honors the will as much as the deed, and she bade me convey her thanks to you and press your hand for her."

From the very summit of his injured dignity Don Miguel looked down on the dwarfed chamberlain.

"Your pardon, Don Augustin. I may not accept her Majesty's thanks—yet. When I am released from arrest—"

"Arrest?"

"I shall be honored to receive them. My generalissimo will explain. Adios!"

The amazed Bravo wheeled on the generals as Don Miguel sauntered haughtily to his quarters.

"Arrest!" he cried.

"Arrest," reiterated Ramiro. "Senator Grant, perhaps you will make matters clear to Don Augustin."

"A word does it," said Hector calmly. "In the hearing of these gentlemen and myself, Don Miguel uttered remarks reflecting on the honor of her Majesty. I demanded a withdrawal. He refused to budge. Instead, therefore, of handing over my duties to Don Miguel, I resigned them in favor of General Ramiro. General Ramiro has placed him under arrest. That is all."

"That is all!" fumed Don Augustin. "That is all! What did he say? Her Majesty's honor! What did he say?"

"Gentlemen," broke in Ramiro. "It is better that Don Augustin should hear the story from Senator Grant. Our presence may be a bar to freedom of speech. We will withdraw. Come."

"You will stay," shouted Bravo. "As generalissimo," said Ramiro quietly. "I take orders from her Majesty, and from her Majesty only. Come, gentlemen."

Hector and Bravo were alone, not unnatural tumult storming in the breast of each.

To Hector had come the most difficult moment of his life—far more trying than the burning second when the bonds of restraint fell from him like smouldering flax, and Maddalena was at his heart ere he knew—for he felt that he must confess to this man the full tale of the past twenty-four hours, and in some way offer justification or palliation. Yet why either justification or palliation? he thought. Why does a man think it necessary to seek excuses for loving a woman, since the facts that she is she and he is he are inevitable, insurmountable, and loving is the most constantly natural of all phenomena?

some, or a galling nature—the kind of man that takes a young maiden's heart ere it knows. She knew nothing of men: she had seen only old fellows like myself whom I had engaged to be her tutors. Yes, I made some allowance for the contingency. When the occasion arises, said I, 'I shall deal with it: the man must be removed—he shall be removed.' Then you came. Early and early I thought I saw this foreshadowed. 'We will wait,' said I, 'he is the man for the work: when it is done he shall go.' And I would have kept to my intent, but I have grown to know you—nay, more, my son, I have come to love you!"

"Don Augustin!"

"I know that you are big enough of soul to go of yourself when the work is done. You will return to your world in the whirl of London: you will not forget—no, no, you are strong enough to live on the memory of your great hour, when you loved and were loved by a queen. From your distance you will look across to Palmetto and see her live for her people, a finer queen because she drank the cup with you: a finer queen, a stronger woman, because whatever she has given you you have returned threefold!"

"If it were possible! These old eyes would desire to see nothing happier—if only it were possible; but it is not, it is not—"

He took Hector's free hand and pressed it with a sympathy and tenderness one did not look for from the grizzled chamberlain.

"You wonder, perhaps, how it is that I am not full of blame for you, lord with upbraidings, hot with anger. Listen—in a word I tell you the secret of my life, the reason why I am lonely in my old age, wifeless and childless. Maddalena is all the world to you: her mother, a fairer Maddalena, was all the world to me—her memory keeps me living now for the daughter. How can I reproach, when I myself dared to lift my eyes so high?"

The old man rose and paced the tent for a few moments in almost vain attempt to master the emotion aroused by the unbosoming of a secret five-and-twenty years old. But after a little he grew calm, helped more than he knew by the silence which Hector preserved as more fitting than any speech.

"Now," he said, "you must make me a promise."

"I know what you would ask," said Hector.

"What as soon as this affair is finished, I shall depart?"

"Is it too heavy a demand?"

"It is my own proposal."

"Then it is settled!"

"Oh! surely—surely."

"I expected no other answer."

"There could be no other."

"Ah! Hector, my son, how my heart bleeds for her—far more than for you, for you will go back to your work with a rich remembrance while she must sacrifice herself for her country—must marry—"

"Let us not talk of the future, Don Augustin," said Hector; the vision was too painful not to be thrust aside. "Let us rather speak of the present, where there is so much to do. And first, about Don Miguel. That matter must be settled speedily."

"It must be settled this night."

"But surely we must take time to consult her Majesty."

"Her Majesty must not know of it."

"God knows, I would spare her this but it concerns her so closely."

"No, no," said Don Augustin, with some slight return of his old imperiousness. "Tell me all the circumstances, and let me judge first."

The telling did not take long.

"And now," said Bravo, "go back and let me have a full account of your sojourn at Friganeta. It may supply the spring that moves Don Miguel."

Hector had no great liking for the task, but he thought it best to give the whole story of Asunta's desperate proffer of her love, because he felt that the usually easy-going Don

know—let all Palmetto know—that one of Palmetto's daughters was insulted by this smooth villain, who casts her off when he finds higher prey willing and ready to drop into his maw. Let all Palmetto know it—then I may get justice."

"Justice, Dona Asunta!"

At the sweet sound of that low voice a thrill of surprised horror ran through Hector and Bravo, for it was the Queen who spoke; Asunta herself was struck out of madness for a moment. Bravo turned to the voice with unutterable sorrow in his eyes—how he would have given all his remaining days to have spared her the scene that was now inevitable. And Hector—to him between the healing happiness of the sight of her, of the sound of her voice, and terror that she should be drawn into this sordid brawl—Hector for a moment covered his eyes with his hand.

"I waited for you, Don Augustin," said Maddalena aside in a low tone, "until I could endure it no longer. I sent you to bring me news of—my wounded general. I regret that I troubled you with my orders: I shall not err again, sir."

"O! madame, you are unjust!"

But she had turned from him.

"You spoke of justice, Dona Asunta. I am here."

But the flame had gone down to a sullen smolder. She held her peace.

"Is it a wrong your Queen cannot set right?"

Again no answer.

"Come, Dona Asunta, what is the injustice? Who has wronged you?"

The direct question was oil to the fire. Like a lightning flash, the answer leaped hot with hate and the hiss of malevolence.

"You."

"I? I, the Queen, wrong you?"

"You, not the Queen—you, his lover!"

(To be continued.)

SELF-MADE MEN.

The Americans Have No Monopoly In This Class.

We hear so much of American captains of industry, of John D. Rockefeller, the farm laborer's son; of Edison, the newspaper boy; of Yerkes, the youthful soap jobber—that we are apt to forget British giants of perseverance says the St. James' Gazette. Livingstone worked as a factory hand until 25; the man who sought and found him in the wilds was born in a farmhouse. The great firm of W. H. Smith & Sons was begun by two brothers, so poor that the wife of one had to go into domestic service. The house of Tangye began in a little workshop, whose rent was but four shillings a week; that of Lever Brothers had a scarcely more pretentious start at Bolton. A coffee stall on a London curb was the fount and origin of Pearce & Plentz; £700 once formed the total capital of the "universal" Whiteley. Bass' brewery was founded by a carrier; the Elder-Dempster line of steamers by a ship's apprentice, now Sir Alfred Jones. The inventor of Bessemer steel was once a poor, almost starving boy in London, the poorer for having devoted his labor to an invention of whose profits the Government robbed him. So one might go on throughout the whole range of our industries. It is the sergeant and the plain constable of life's affairs who have made this nation industrially great, and carried its flag and fame to the ends of the earth.

A SHARP RETORT.

He complained bitterly of the slowness of the train.

"If you don't like it," said the conductor, "why don't you get out and walk?"

"I'm afraid."

"Afraid of what?"

"Afraid you'd hitch the blamed train onto me and make me drag it."

A man consumes more or less time when he is eating dates.

surrender.

"Where are you going?"

"To find a lodging."

There had dwelt a hope in the background that he would exert his authority, thwart her intention to abandon him. But he was letting her go—six months after their wedding-day.

"You have no money."

"I have three pounds."

It was a sum he had given her that morning for household purposes. In taking his money with her she was a thief, but without it she was powerless.

Nothing escaped him. If he chose he could demand his three sovereigns back from her, but he refrained—not in mercy, she knew. He was merely giving her hope to hang herself with.

"And when it is all gone?"

She flung out her hands passionately.

"I can work!"

"With these?" He crushed her small fingers into the compass of his broad palm and dropped them.

"You cannot work, and I cannot allow you to starve. There must be a sum placed at your disposal—so, you see, you will have your revenge. I am a poor man, and the expenses of a divided household will cramp me still further. I shall have to go without my cigars."

"Do you think—after this—that I would touch a penny?"

"Alas! my cigars," he reiterated, and laughed.

Her gloves caught her eye, where they lay on a chair. She drew them on slowly.

"When you have found a lodging, I suppose you will send for the trunk?"

"That is my intention."

There were, perhaps, ten seconds more left her—she might give in. She counted ten heart-beats that sounded heavily in her ears. Give in! He did not know the meaning of the phrase. He was master, as he had been all his life, by reason of a level head and iron will.

She stole a glance at him—at his cold eyes, powerful jaw, and dear, relentless mouth.

He prided himself upon justice; but mercy—clemency? As well ask the millstones to show these to the grain it ground. He would make his own terms with her, or none. She had no further pretext for lingering.

As she moved he took the cause of their quarrel from an inner pocket of his coat and gave it into her keeping.

It was a square packet, done up in white paper, with the words—"My secret" written across it in his characteristic handwriting, and secured by a great red splash of sealing-wax, sealed with his own seal, a mailed hand.

"Take it with you," he said scornfully. "When your curiosity grows unbearable you may break the seal and view the contents—but that will be the end. You don't mistake me? The symbol of a dead faith may stand for a—dead love, too."

He opened the door for her.

She put out an uncertain hand to him; but it slid down untouched by her side.

"You will not bid me 'Good-bye'?"

"No," he said gravely; "it is you who are bidding me 'Good-bye.'"

An hour later there was nothing left her but to face her life without him.

There had been no difficulty in finding a lodging. Her sweet face and voice had appealed to the first landlady she accosted, and she had crept thankfully into a small, unlovely room out of the chill November fog. The room was in a street of the same locality as her home—a stone's throw away from peace, happiness, and him.

But peace and happiness had been destroyed by her find that morning, and he—had hidden something from her all these months. The words, "My secret," danced before her eyes as she crouched over the fire in the unfamiliar room that was hers for to-night. She had only taken it for so long, in a desire to get out of the

London streets so that she could think, and plan her future. The rent of the small room was beyond her; it had already (paid in advance) made a serious hole in her little sum of money.

But the past refused to be ousted by her future; she could not plan.

Her brain revolved about her previous happiness and present despair. His face was before her; tender, as she had been wont to see it; stern to cruelty, as she had looked upon it last. The packet, with the seal showing as a splash of blood, lay on the rug at her feet.

Yes; she would soon learn his secret; have indisputable proof that he had not always been hers (she had no doubt that she would find some love-token). But if she opened the packet—there was no turning back. Her action would kill any regard he had for her as surely as he had said it. She slipped down on the floor, burying her face in the prickly horsehair seat on her chair. She must not think of the past—she must not think—

A clock somewhere struck eight. They would now be cosily settled at the fire in his den, he and she. She would have pushed away his papers and brought her own chair to his elbow. He would puff blue clouds into space from a huge cigar, while she lit (scorching one side) a mild, very mild, cigarette her own self, and put it delicately between her lips, for the sake of sociability. She would hold it in her fingers while it burnt out, assisted by a very few puffs—and he would pretend not to see the ash growing long as she held it down—

Obeying a wild impulse, she seized the packet from the rug and poked it between the bars of the grate. The thick substance refused to ignite, but a little scorched patch widened at one corner. The next moment she had taken hold of it again—burning her fingers against the bars—and drawn it out. If she burnt it would he believe that she had not opened it? She had refused to believe him. Misery might ever be hers if she destroyed the proofs of her surrender.

She stood up, the precious packet held to her heart, and stumbled out of the room—out into the night.

He was in his den, as she had fancied, in the depths of an armchair and smoking furiously. His thoughts were hidden from her when she opened the door. So that he seemed anything but an object of pity, lounging in the warm fire-light.

She shivered as she went slowly forward, his well-being smiting her. Without her, he was as she saw him; without him—what was she?

"You have come back?"

"I have come back."

He rose to his feet and put her gently down into his own chair, asking no questions as he pulled off her gloves, and began rapidly to unlace her muddy boots.

"I was going to burn the packet—see!" she said wearily.

She held out the scorched corner to him, and his keen eye saw the scar of a burn disfiguring her finger.

"I was going to burn it without opening it—and then I thought that you might not believe me, so I have brought it back."

"I should have believed you," he said.

"Anyhow, the seal is unbroken," she responded spiritlessly.

He removed her hat.

She pointed to the packet she had passed to him.

"Don't let me know—I only want you—I don't care!"

"Then you have not come back because you trust me?"

"I don't want to trust; I love you," she said.

He turned the packet with its flaring red seal round in his hand.

"I believe you are getting the better of me," he breathed. "You won't trust me—but you have come back because—"

"I love you," she finished.

About the ...House

USEFUL HINTS.

For Sore Throat.—Half a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash dissolved in a gill of water, to which a teaspoonful of glycerine has been added will be found a reliable gargle for sore throat.

A Complexion Hint.—Never eat anything that you know disagrees with you if you want to keep a good complexion. Indigestion is one of the greatest enemies of the skin, and for this reason the simpler the food one eats the better. Fruit, either fresh or cooked, and green vegetables should be part of the daily diet.

How to Treat a Sprain.—When a sprain occurs lose no time in attending to it, however trivial it may appear. Ascertain whether there has been a fracture or dislocation. If so send for a physician as soon as possible, and keep perfectly quiet until he arrives. If there is no fracture or displacement of bones, but only excessive swelling about the joint, bathe the injured member in hot water as long as possible. Bathe for 15 to 30 minutes, renewing the water occasionally, and applying with a sponge. Then wrap the injured member in strips of flannel saturated with hot water, and cover with dry cloths. Do not use the sprained member until recovered. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain.

Simple Remedy for Sunburn.—A little lemon juice added to the water in which the face is washed will quickly remove sunburn.

Insect Bites.—To prevent insect bites rub the skin with a little vinegar and water. Scented verbena leaves are said to have the same effect.

For Bruises.—For a bruise the best treatment is an immediate application of hot fomentations. After that witch hazel, vinegar and hot water, or alcohol, put on with a bandage and often moistened.

Headache Remedy.—If your head aches or you are nervous, take off your boots and stockings, and let your feet breathe by sitting on a chair and wriggling your toes or walking up and down the room. A well-known society lady does this, and afterwards her maid gently chafes her feet till she drops into a deep sleep.

A strong solution of common washing soda applied to each corn by wetting a small piece of linen and binding round the foot will entirely remove corns.

Keep in the housemaid's cupboard a woollen cloth which is soaked twice a week in petroleum. Use this to preserve the polish of the stained and varnished floor, rubbing it over the boards every morning after the dust has been removed.

After the juice has been squeezed from a lemon, the peel and pulp should be saved for cleaning brasses. Dip the lemon first in milk and then in brick-dust, and rub it well on to the tarnished brass.

Here is a hint for readers who have canaries and singing birds in the house. If at any time you are troubled with insects infesting the bird's cage, hang up a small bag of sulphur inside the wires. This will not harm the bird, but will keep away the pests.

For Front Door Steps.—A whitening can be made which does not come off on dresses, and is not so easily washed off in the rain as that generally used. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of size in a pint and a half of water; when melted in a saucepan gradually stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of whiting. When cold this will be rather stiff, and will need to be applied with a stiff brush.

Care of Brooms.—The cleansing of

of lemon juice. Stir until hot, then put in ten or twelve sardines. In the meantime heat some butter or oil in a second blazer, and in it saute some bits of bread a little larger than the sardines, and round slices of tart apple. Serve each sardine on a bit of bread; pour a little of the sauce over the top and garnish with a round of apple. The slices of apple will keep their shape if the apples be cored and then cut into rounds without parting.

To Cook a Beef Heart.—Clean nicely, cut away tallow and then boil till tender. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, salt, pepper, butter and a few bits of celery cut up. Stuff the heart and put it back on the stove and let it cook brown in the grease, putting a little water in occasionally to keep it moist. Serve either cold or hot.

Baking Powder Bread.—Take 1 qt. flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, 3 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 1 small potato. Sift together thoroughly, flour, salt, sugar and baking powder. Mash the potato and rub into the dry ingredients; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about 1 pt. of water to 1 qt. of flour. Do not make a stiff dough, as in yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches and 4 inches deep. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes to prevent crusting too soon. Bake immediately after mixing.

TO ORNAMENT WINDOWS.

For a window in a door, or one which looks out on an unpleasant prospect, these directions for ornamenting windows will be found useful.

To imitate ground glass, dissolve one-fourth pound of gum arabic in a pint of boiling water, then add enough whiting to make it like stiff paint. Paint the inside of the glass with a sponge or coarse brush, laying the mixture on as smoothly as possible. If clear marks are desired to lay out a border, they can be made while the glass is still wet, using a ruler and a pointed stick.

If figured ground glass is desired, first cover the glass with a thin coat of varnish and before it dries lay on a piece of figured lace or bobinet, stretching it smoothly. When dry, give two coats of varnish, after which it can be washed like ordinary glass.

Another way of ornamenting glass is to use a solution of epsom salts, salsoda or Glauber's salts, which will crystallize and make a beautiful window. Put the salts in an earthen jar and add enough hot water to barely dissolve it. Apply while hot with a brush. The three substances mentioned will each give a different appearance, but all are beautiful.

Gretchen and the Easter Hare

Gretchen was a good little girl. She lived a long way from here in a queer old town in Germany. The houses were not so large as ours. We should have lost ourselves in the narrow streets. Gretchen never got lost. In her quaint wooden shoes, she picked her way in and out running errands for the dear mother.

Gretchen's hair was done in two long yellow braids. She wore a scarlet skirt, and a black velvet bodice. Around her waist was tied a little embroidered apron.

There were many children at Gretchen's house. The dear mother

Easter Eggs

The proper Easter egg nowadays is an artificial product. At all events the most costly ones are palpable counterfeits, and are imported from Paris. Greater numbers of them are brought over every year, and some of them are gorgeous indeed, costing a good deal of money. Made of sugar or papier mache, of porcelain or of paper lined or covered with satin, they are offered for sale at the shops of the confectioners, and not infrequently at this season they furnish a motive in the designing of a variety of costly dishes served at fashionable banquets. More precious material, however, is frequently employed in their composition, and even the jeweler's boxes, holding rich gifts of gems and gold, adopt the shape of the humble hen's egg.

Though the business of manufacturing imitation eggs for Easter is comparatively recent in its growth, a Paris firm nearly half a century ago furnished a specimen of the kind, intended as a gift for a Spanish Infanta, which cost \$4,000. It was finished in white enamel, and inside of it was concealed a little bird which sang twelve tunes. Viennese artificers have come to rival even those of the French capital in this sort of work, and in that Austrian city the natural egg has been well-to-do, so far as its employment at this season is concerned, by the counterfeit article. Gold, silver, bronze, ivory and mother-of-pearl are among the substances utilized in the making of the highest-priced Easter eggs, and usually they contain some pretty toy or else an article of bijouterie. Occasionally they are fitted up inside with an ingenious bit of mechanism of some description.

The newest thing in the way of an Easter egg is a sort of Humpty Dumpty. Anybody can make it for himself, and entertainment may be derived from the contrivance. All that is necessary is to take an ordinary hen's egg and deprive it of its contents by boring a fair-sized hole with a pin in one end, shaking out of it the yolk and white. The next thing to do is to melt a little lead, and pour about a teaspoonful of it into the emptied shell, holding the latter so that all the metal will collect and harden at the unbroken end. Next, fill up the shell with melted wax, and paint on the outside of it a funny face. Thus fortified, it is almost unbreakable, and it refuses positively to remain in any position except standing erect upon one extremity. If knocked over, it immediately resumes the same dignified pose, and is a cause of much amusement.

The origin of the Easter egg seems to be a good deal of a puzzle. Archaeologists have traced it back to ancient Egypt, where the egg was regarded as an emblem of creation. The Hebrews adopted it to symbolize the idea of their emergence from bondage, and the Christians later on took it up as an emblem of the Resurrection. The egg appears to have been regarded anciently also as emblematic of the world, which, according to very old tradition, was hatched out or created at Easter-tide. The Druids used it in their ceremonies, and the Persians of old gave eggs to each other at the feast of the vernal Equinox in honor of the springtime renewal of all things. All these notions run together—the egg standing for the beginning of all things, for the origin of life, and for reproduction. It represents fecundity and abundance, and when one friend presents an egg to another it is supposed to contain and carry with it all blessings.

Easter is the festival of springtime rejuvenescence. It goes far back

"cause you trust me?"

"I don't want to trust; I love you," she said.

He turned the packet with its flaming red seal round in his hand.

"I believe you are getting the better of me," he breathed. "You won't trust me—but you have come back because—"

"I love you," she finished.

"You still think that I have deceived you—that my secret is of a nature that should come between us, if you could do without me?"

"It may be. But I cannot do without you, and so—"

"You refuse to learn my lesson in faith?" he said slowly.

"But—I love much—and that is expiation, is it not?"

He hesitated a moment and then laid the packet in her lap. "Open it," he said.

She looked up, white and desperate, her fingers on the seal. "Understand," she said doggedly, "that nothing I find can make any difference."

"What do you expect?"

"The proof of your love for—"

She could not go on.

"You are right; it is a proof of my love."

She broke the seal deliberately, and tore away the paper.

The back of a photograph lay uppermost. "Stolen," scrawled upon it. She turned it over and a tear fell on the face—her own face! It was an old likeness of her. She had missed it off the mantelpiece at home, some time before her marriage, missed it before she knew that he had desired to be more to her than friend—

He lifted her hand and put his lips to the burn on the finger.—Pearson's Weekly.

ELECTRIC POWER.

The Germans Obtain It From Windmills.

Probably one of the most novel, as well as one of the most interesting features in factory operation, is now being practiced in several cities in Germany, where dynamos are being driven by wind power. For several years past factories, both at Hamburg and at Leipzig, have been using this form of motive power. The power is generated by windmills which have a diameter of about fifteen feet, these being mounted on the roofs of the works. To insure its reliability, the wind wheel itself has no moving parts, the speed regulation being obtained by turning the windmill so as to vary the angle under which the wind strikes, upon the sails, which are built of steel sheets. This regulation is performed by a small auxiliary wind motor, and is said to be done so quickly and accurately that the voltage of the dynamo remains practically constant throughout the range of ordinary wind pressure. An automatic switch is arranged so that as soon as the wind falls below a certain point the battery connected with the dynamo is cut out. This device is also being used in these districts mentioned for the purpose of generating electricity for lighting.

LIFE AND LIGHT.

Across the east a new-born day
Drifts in with golden glow;
The night has cleared the clouds away,
And hearts with joy o'erflow.
It is the spring of souls to-day,
When life and light unite—
When every voice is raised in praise,
And every heart is bright.

The belfry bells now sweetly chime
From spires against the sky,
And Easter comes in radiant beams
Most hallowed from on high.
Sweet, pure voices far away
At Heaven's high altars sing:
Rejoice! Rejoice! Our Lord is here!
The ever-living king!

can be made which does not come off on dresses, and is not so easily washed off in the rain as that generally used. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of size in a pint and a half of water; when melted in a saucepan gradually stir in 1 lb. of whiting. When cold this will be rather stiff, and will need to be applied with a stiff brush.

Care of Brooms.—The cleansing of brooms is rarely thought necessary; but they require cleaning as much as anything else, and if washed occasionally will be found to last far longer than otherwise. About once a week prepare a good lather of hot water and soap, and into it dip the broom. Shake it until it is nearly dry, and hang it up with the bristles downward until quite so.

To Seal Letters so that they Cannot be Opened.—Steam or hot water will open envelopes closed with mucilage and even a wafer; a hot iron or a spirit-lamp dissolves sealing-wax, an impression in plaster having been taken of the seal. By the combined use of water and sealing-wax, however, all attempts to open the letter otherwise than by force can be frustrated. All that is necessary is to close the letter first with a small, well-moistened wafer, and to pierce the letter with a coarse needle (the same applies to mucilage), whereupon sealing-wax may be used upon it in the usual manner. This seal can neither be opened by dry heat nor by moisture.

In cases of acute indigestion the banana is of immense service. Bananas should be eaten as a dessert, and care should be taken that they are quite ripe.

To clean zinc articles rub them well all over with paraffin oil applied on a piece of flannel; then make a lather of hot water and soap and wash them in it. This treatment will render them almost equal to new.

Turpentine will remove paint from wooden or silk fabrics. Saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, and allow it to remain for a few hours. Rub the cloth between the fingers, and the paint will crumble off without injuring the goods.

Wash new glasses in cold water for the first time or two, and they will be found to have a much clearer appearance than if washed in hot.

To soften old putty apply to it a red-hot poker, and then you will find it quite easy to scrape off.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Spice Cakes.—Two-thirds cup of butter, one cup each of sugar and molasses, three eggs, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of soda and nutmeg, one and a half teaspoonfuls cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of cloves, one cup raisins and three cups of flour.

One Egg Cake.—Half a cup of butter creamed with one cup sugar, one egg beaten light, one cup sweet milk and two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and one of vanilla.

Corn Bread.—One egg, two tablespoonfuls sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, two large tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one large cup milk, two cups sifted flour, one scant cup cornmeal, and two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Buttermilk Pie.—A healthful pie and well liked by many is made as follows: Into a lined pie tin pour a mixture made of 1 egg well beaten, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, a pinch of salt, flavoring to suit (nutmeg is very nice) and a pint of buttermilk, fresh and good, all well beaten. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Lemon Pies.—For three small pies grate 1 lemon, add 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls flour, 2 eggs. Beat all and pour in cold water to make 1 qt. of the mixture. Bake with upper crusts.

Curried Sardines.—Mix together one teaspoonful each of sugar and curry powder and a saltspoonful of salt. Put these into the blazer with one cup of cream and half a teaspoonful

lost. In her quaint wooden shoes, she picked her way in and out running errands for the dear mutterkin.

Gretchen's hair was done in two long yellow braids. She wore a scarlet skirt, and a black velvet bodice. Around her waist was tied a little embroidered apron.

There were many children at Gretchen's house. The dear mutterkin's hands were very full. There were Karl and Katrina, the twins; and Frida and Gustave, four little faces, and eight hands to wash, eight little feet to keep from stumbling. Then the pewter dishes on the wall must be kept shining, the diamond window panes washed. All the year, Gretchen was patient and helpful.

On Sundays she sat in the wooden kirk, her toes scarce reaching the floor. Not once had she fallen asleep as the good minister droned his long sermon. So the mutterkin said: "In two weeks is the Easter feast. On Easter even, the hare comes creeping in the twilight. She finds the houses where the good children sleep. In every nook she hides a colored egg."

"Will there be one for me and Karl and Katrina, and all?" cried Gretchen.

"Yes, all," said the mutterkin smiling.

But a great deal happened in two weeks at Gretchen's home. The dear father lost many guiders. Little Gustave was very ill. On Easter even Gretchen went sadly to bed. Bietje, Hansel, all the neighbors would find eggs in the morning. Gretchen would not. The mutterkin said the hare would go by their house.

In the deepest part of the great black forest sat the Easter hare. She was old and gray with the years. She had an apron pinned up to her ears. She was painting fast until the paint flew like rain; the eggs, red, spotted ones, picture eggs, all the colors of the rainbow. The little brown rabbits were the Easter hare's messengers.

"Fifty more reds," called one, as he ran in breathless. "Two hundred sugar eggs," said another. The Easter hare painted on and on. The squirrels looked down from their holes at the colored piles. The white bear dared not walk out for fear of stepping on eggs.

At last they were all done. The Easter hare took off her apron. She packed the little rabbits' baskets. She was just sitting down to rest, when a white twin rabbit, all out of breath, came hopping in.

"News, news," he cried. "I peeped in a Nuremberg window. There are five good children asleep with tears on their pillows. They expect no eggs."

The Easter hare laid the brown rabbit sit down and rest. Then she went to work again. She painted five more beautiful eggs. Then she packed them in her own basket. She put on her little red cloak. She started for Gretchen's house, the brown rabbit leading the way.

All night, by the moon's light, the rabbits scurried about the old Nuremberg streets. Before the sun was up, they crept back to the woods with empty baskets.

When the Easter sun shone in Gretchen's windows, she jumped from bed. She felt something hard under her pillow.

"Oh, mutterkin, dear," she cried, "the basket here came, she did. Oh, the good Easter hare!"

Such a beautiful sugar egg it was, a little glass in one end. Inside, you could see a green garden, and a princess and a prince.

In Karl's wooden shoe was a purple egg. Katrina found a red one. Frida's blue egg was wrapped in her white kerchief. Even baby Gustave had a green one with a picture. But in all Nuremberg was there no egg so fine as the one the hare brought the good little Gretchen.

things. All these notions run together—the egg standing for the beginning of all things, for the origin of life, and for reproduction. It represents fecundity and abundance, and when one friend presents an egg to another it is supposed to contain and carry with it all blessings.

Easter is the festival of springtime rejuvenescence. It goes far back into pagan mythology, and has merely been adopted by the moderns in a fresh guise. The ancient Rome year began at Easter, and gifts were then exchanged to celebrate the season of promise and fair commencement. Indeed, even in those days, long before the birth of Christ the Romans gave each other eggs, and they held games at which eggs were bestowed as prizes. These games were celebrated in honor of the divine twins, Castor and Pollux, who, according to the myth, were hatched from an egg that was laid by Leda after Jupiter visited her in the shape of a swan.

The custom of "picking" or "pecking" eggs at Easter-tide is said to have come originally from Mesopotamia, where the Garden of Eden is supposed to have been situated, though on this point there is much dispute. As every small boy knows, the egg that is cracked in the picking process is lost to the holder of the other egg. Inasmuch as a cracked raw egg has small value, the practice of boiling Easter eggs arose, so it is declared. During the Middle Ages the eating of eggs was forbidden during Lent, and, inasmuch as it was desirable to make some use of the product of the hen, they were colored to make them attractive, and given to the children. Being boiled, they would remain good for a long while, and so might be eaten when Lent was over. Nobody knows when the practice of coloring Easter eggs began, but the red hue which they usually wear is supposed to represent the blood of the Redemption. It is said that in early times young wheat-blades, newly sprouted at that season, were sometimes put into the pot with the boiling eggs, turning them to a beautiful green.

An ancient tradition of the Finns refers the origin of the Easter egg to a mystic bird, which laid an egg in the lap of the Creation Goddess. She hatched it in her bosom, but let it fall into the water, when it broke, the lower part of the shell becoming the earth, the upper part the sky, the liquid white portion the sun, the yolk the moon, and the fragments of broken shell the stars in the heavens. In Russia at the present time millions on millions of eggs are used as gifts at this season of the year, friends exchanging them, and servants presenting them to their masters and mistresses, who bestow money or articles of value upon them in return. An entry in the list at the household expenses of Edward I. of England is for 18 pence for the purchase of 400 eggs for Easter gifts—surely not a very high price, if they were good ones.

Three centuries ago in Europe Pasch eggs, as they were called, were given at the churches to the priests on Easter Sundays, when, after being sprinkled with holy water, they were blessed. To ornament such eggs with rich designs and figures of saints became an important branch of art among the monks of those days, and there are still extant a number of choice old engravings of these gorgeous eggs, which, after they had been blessed, were eaten with great ceremony on Easter day. Some of them were saved in two very delicately and lined with gold leaf. In Venice gentlemen presented eggs to ladies at the festive season with their portraits painted on them while in Germany egg shells were etched with curious and elaborate figures by means of acids.

"Did yiz iver make in money backin' horses, Mulligan?" "Sure Oi made twenty dollars wance."

"How did vez do it?" "Oi backed him down a ciliar awn thin suec th' mon for lavin' th' door open."

Wife (looking up from paper): "What was Hobson's choice?" Husband:—"Mrs. Hobson, I suppose."

Spring Clothing.....

For Men and Boys, in fancy Tweed and Worsted patterns. Our Clothing is well made and sold at moderate prices

Men's Suits \$5 to \$13
Boys' Suits \$2.50 to \$8

Men's Half Hose Sale
April 15th and 16th.

25 dozen Men's Fancy 1/2 Hose regular price 40c to 50c.

Regular Price 25c.,
or 5 pairs for \$1.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain
purchased at the
Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Seranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Platform Scales.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

A chimney fire in the Wilson block on Dundas street was the means of calling the firemen out on Good Friday.

W. M. Cranston, Bath, has moved to the Fretts' farm, Hawley, owned by James Myers.

Eggs sold on the Kingston market last Saturday for twenty-two cents a dozen, and some were asking as high as thirty cents.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.
At The Plaza, John St.

Mr. Charles Pollard fell down the cellar in the "Beaver" office one day last week, and hurt his leg badly, and is hardly able to be around yet.

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.

We have still a lot of odds and ends of **BOOTS and SHOES**, broken sizes from our Fire Sale. These are placed on our

BARGAIN TABLES,

and will be sold at Low Prices. From these Tables you can shoe the whole family at and below Manufacturer's Cost.

LOOK OVER THEM.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,
And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand; best in the market.
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

Mr. W. A. Normile received a steam automobile on Thursday.

The first boat of the season left Detroit for Cleveland on Saturday.

For Paints, Oils, Brushes, Paper Hangers Tools full stock at **BOYLE & SON.**

Mr. Wm. McClymont, Picton, pays \$200 a year for the market tolls of that town.

Rev. J. Cairns, Renfrew, who recently purchased the Morden cottage, on John street, expects to occupy it soon. He has raised it, is adding another storey, and generally overhauling the building.

Mr. W. A. Rockwell has leased for five years, the store belonging to J. M. Parrott, on Dundas Street, late the office of the Jno. R. Scott Electric Light. The building will be fitted up for a piano and organ wereroom.

The marriage of Miss Emma C. Milsap, youngest daughter of Hicks Milsap, Moscow, to Frederick Cline, was solemnized by Rev. S. T. Bartlett, on Wednesday March 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Cline are spending their honeymoon in Toronto.

Thursday, when about half a mile out of Tweed on the Bay of Quinte Railway, the steam chest of engine No. 6 burst, badly scalding Engineer George Smith. His fireman was also scalded by escaping steam. Smith was taken to Deseronto where he lives.

The hotelkeepers of Belleville have signed an agreement not to open up or sell liquor under any circumstances during prohibited hours. The penalty will be a police court fine and a forfeit of \$100 to the hospital. The signers are formed into a body of inspectors to keep watch over one another and woe betide the man who violates his agreement. In consequence last

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

Rural Deanery of Lennox and Addington—Bishop Mills' Appointments.

Tuesday, April 19th, Deseronto, 8 p. m.
April 20th, Odessa, 2 30 p. m.; Napanee, 7 30 p. m.

April 21st, Strathcona, 10 30 a. m.; Kingsford 3 p. m.; Selby, 7 30 p. m.

April 22nd, Yarker, 10 30 a. m.; Camden East, 3 p. m.; Newburg, 7 30 p. m.

Sunday April 24th, Maribank, 10 30 a. m.; Enterprise, 2 30 p. m.; Tamworth, 7 30 p. m.

April 25th, Tweed 8 p. m.
April 26th, Actincline, 10 a. m.; Flinton, 7 30 p. m.

April 27th, Cloyne, 10 a. m.
Tuesday, May 17th, Stella, 7 30 p. m.

May 18th, Emerald, 10 30 a. m.; Bath, 7 30 p. m.

May 19th, Sandhurst, 10 30 a. m.
Adolphustown, 7 30 p. m.

Anglican Vestry Meeting.

The Annual Vestry Meeting, of St. Mary Magdalene Church was held in the Guild room, on Easter Monday evening, 4th April 1904. The rector Rev. Canon Jarvis presided. The statement presented by the churchwardens was considered a very satisfactory one, showing progress in all lines of church work during the year. The total receipts for all purposes were \$2,858.33, including a bequest from the late Wm. Miller, of \$1000 00, which amount was applied to the reduction of the debt on the church. Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies of the Guild and the Decoral Fund, for their assistance, and to the retiring churchwardens, Messrs. I. J. Lockwood and Dr. R. A. Leonard, for their valuable services during their two years of office. Mr. F. F. Miller was elected peoples' warden, and Mr. T. B. Wallace was appointed the rector's warden. The following are sidesmen: Messrs. J. G. Fennell, A. F. Chinneck, E. B. Sherwood, G. F. Rutlan, James Garratt, W. S. Herrington, T. S. Hill, A. Neilson, R. G. Wright. The delegates to the Diocesan Synod are G. F. Rutlan, H. B. Sherwood and R. G. Wright.

Easter day the Queen of Festivals was duly kept in the Parish of Camden East, Yarker, and Newburg. 6 a. m. Holy Communion was celebrated at St. John's Newburg; thirty made their Easter Communion. The choir were out in good numbers and looked very smart in their clean new surplices, thanks to the ladies. The church was tastefully decorated with potted flowers.

Miss Dwyer presided at the organ with

OWING TO REMOVAL

On Account of Fire.

We will offer **FOR ONE MONTH ONLY**, the following special bargains in Spring Suitings.

\$15 Suits to order for \$13
\$17 Suits to order for \$15
\$18 Suits to order for \$16
\$19 Suits to order for \$17

A corresponding reduction on Blue and Black Serges, also Trousers at greatly reduced figures

Merchant **James Walters**, Napanee Tailor,
One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mills.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Elephant white lead, Elephant ready mixed paints, pale boiled oil, single and double thick glass, everyone of these guaranteed the best of their class.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Wallace's Carbolic Tooth Powder

saves the teeth and the filling too.

ASK YOUR DENTIST

25c a Bottle

at The Red Cross Drug Store

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

The Prescription Druggist.

The death occurred at the General Hospital, Kingston, Tuesday morning, of George C. Blackford, aged sixty-five years. The deceased has been in the hospital since early last fall, having been badly hurt in a railroad accident at Deseronto at that time. His spine was severely injured, and he gradually succumbed to injuries which were realized to be fatal. He was the fifth son of late Col. O. Blackford of H. M.S.

Ellwood Wire Fencing, the strongest cheapest wire fence made, all kinds wire and-nails.
BOYLE & SON.

Wallace's Drug Store.

will sell you

3 tins Gillet's Lye 25c.
1 box Baby's Own Soap 25c.
2 oz. Bland's Iron Tonic Pills 25c.
1 oz gilt edge mixture Sweet Peas 10c
3 packages any kind of Dyes 25c.
Have you tried our recipe for cheap Braun—it's good.

Everything Fresh and Good at this store.

The Magnet Creamery Separator Company's factory at Guelph was damaged by fire. Loss \$75,000.

A German woman patient at St. Boniface, Man., Hospital threw herself out of an upper window and was killed.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes.

Mr. Charles Pollard fell down the cellar in the "Beaver" office one day last week, and hurt his leg badly, and is hardly able to be around yet.

William Armstrong, the man arrested at Peterboro, on a charge of fraud, has been identified as Stanley Steele, who was recently released from Kingston Penitentiary after serving a sentence for attempting to murder a bank teller in Nova Scotia.

Galvanized iron soldered roofing. Galvanized iron shingle roofing. We are agents for by far the best galvanized shingles on the market, the safety lock, see it before you put that new roof on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

An unfortunate accident occurred last week at Yarker, when Mr. Baxter, bookkeeper for the Benjamin manufacturing Co., leaving his office slipped falling backwards and breaking his collar bone and severing two ribs from the backbone. Dr. Oldham attended Mr. Baxter.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2.10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb. rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

Another child who will have but one birthday in every four years, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, Erinville, Ont. The little one was born on the 29th February last, and has been christened John McLaughlin and the birth duly registered at Tamworth. The parents think they are entitled to receive a silver mug from the editor of the Toronto World.

The Yukon Sun reports these prices in Dawson City, on March 1st: Hay, 80 a lb.; oats, 90 a lb.; eggs, 50c a dozen; Canadian creamery butter, 50c a pound; turkey, 40c a lb.; beef, 50c a lb.; potatoes, 17c a lb.; oranges, \$1.50 a dozen; milk, \$1 a gallon. Eggs, it will be seen were but little dearer than they were in the east. The Yukon egg market is overstocked and a drop to 40c a dozen was expected.

Few people realize how enormously electric roads have increased in this country during the last few years. Fifteen years ago, it is said, their total length was only 80 miles, 172 cars in use. According to a government report of last June there were then 22,589 miles, 67,199 cars in operation. With few exceptions they are paying so well and are so generally patronized that their construction is rapidly increasing. They cost but little more to build than hard roads and all classes of people seem able and willing to pay the small charge for riding on them.—Dixie Manufacturer.

Here is a farmer's mode for ridding the premises of rats and mice: "If you will sprinkle sulphur on your barn floor and through your corn as you gather it there will not be a rat or mouse bother. I have done this several years, and have never been bothered with rats or mice. I have some old corn in my crib at present, and not a rat or mouse can be found. In stacking hay or oats, sprinkle on the ground and a little through each load, and my word for it, rats or mice can't stay there. A pound of sulphur will be sufficient to preserve a large barn of corn, and it is good for stock and will not hurt the corn for bread.

John Wannamaker says: "If there is one enterprise on earth that a 'quitter' should leave severely alone it is advertising. To make a success of advertising one must be prepared to stick to it like a barnacle on a boat's bottom. He should know before he begins that he must spend money—lots of it. Somebody should tell him, also, that he cannot hope to reap results commensurate with his expenditures early in the game. Advertising doesn't jerk—it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. It is likened to a team pulling a heavy load. A thousand spasmodic, jerky pulls will not budge the load, while one-half the power exerted in steady effort will start and keep it moving.

Sugar Making Supplies

Indications point to a good year for sugar making. We can supply you with everything you need to make a first-class article. Sap furnaces, pans, buckets and so on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

prohibited hours. The penalty will be a police court fine and a forfeit of \$100 to the hospital. The signers are formed into a body of inspectors to keep watch over one another and woe betide the man who violates his agreement. In consequence last Sunday was a dry Sunday in Belleville.

On Saturday last, two little daughters of Joseph Woodcock, Perth street, Brockville, accompanied by an elder sister were crossing King street at the foot of Court House Avenue, when Hettonhausen's delivery horse of which the driver had lost control came tearing down the hill. Miss Woodcock succeeded in pulling one of the children to the side, but the other, aged about 11 years could not protect herself and she was knocked down and run over. The child was carried into Kincaid's drug store and later on removed to the office of Dr. Bowie. She was cut and bruised about the face and complained of a soreness in her ankle but fortunately no bones were broken.

Married At Newburgh.

At Newburgh, Wednesday afternoon, took place the marriage of Miss Edith eldest daughter of Dr. Beeman, to Dr. H. E. Paul, B.A., of Fort William, formerly of Newburgh. The ceremony was performed at half past one o'clock. Rev. Prof. Nicholson, of Queen's University, Kingston, officiated.

Kingston Opera House.

The greatest event of the season will be the concert by the great Chicago Symphony Orchestra—sixty artists—assisted by the great soprano, Genieve Clark Wilson, Arthur Bedford, the eminent English basso, Jan Van Oidi, the famous Polish violinist, and Wm. A. Sherwood, pianist. The concert will be held in Kingston Opera House on Friday evening, April 15th.

Matrimony.

At Toronto Junction, Thursday of last week Miss Lulu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hemstreet, of Napanee, was united in happy bonds of matrimony to Mr. W. W. Rawson of Toronto. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Patchette, a sister of the bride, by the Rev. J. W. Padv. After the beautiful spread, which had been prepared for the occasion, had been partaken off the happy couple left for Napanee on a visit to the bride's home, where they remained until the following Monday, when they returned to their home in Toronto. Upon their arrival at Toronto, they were tendered a reception by their many friends. The bride has many friends in Napanee and we join with them in congratulations and wish her and her husband a happy and prosperous journey through life.

American Field And Hog Fences.

Made of galvanized woven steel wire. The strength and durability of these fences together with their comparatively low cost combine to give them a wonderful popularity. Sole agents. MADOLE & WILSON.

RINGS, RINGS, RINGS.

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

in great variety.

We are now opening new lines for the season. We invite your inspection.

An elegant assortment of Cut Glass, just the articles for Wedding Gifts.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,

Napanee Jewellery Store.

Communion. The choir were out in good numbers and looked very smart in their clean new surplices, thanks to the ladies. The church was tastefully decorated with potted flowers.

Miss Drewry presided at the organ with marked ability and Mrs. Finkle sang at the offertory as a solo, "Christ our Passover is Sacrificed for us." The hymns were all bright and of a festive character and thoroughly congregational. At 7 p.m., another very bright and hearty service was well rendered by the choir and a large congregation, and in addition to the hymns an anthem "Comfort Ye My People," was sung by the choir, assisted by Mrs. C. H. Finkle and Miss Hope, who sang a duet with excellent taste and expression. The Rector in his own name and that of the churchwardens, thanked all who had helped to make the Festival pass off so joyously and well.

At Yarker there was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8.45 a.m., at which about forty received. The choir turned out well and the service was beautifully rendered. Miss Gorrunde Connolly presided at the organ with great taste and ability. The new chancel arch lit up with electric lights, looked exceedingly well, and has made a wonderful improvement in an already very elegant and well equipped church. Pots of flowers were arranged in the chancel and at the front, with splendid effect. Another service was held at 3 p.m., when the congregation filled the church and a good, hearty, bright, service filled all hearts with joy. The Rector who preached an appropriate sermon and in his own name, and in that of the churchwardens, congratulated the congregation of St. Anthony's church, Yarker, on the lovely appearance of their church, and their splendid work in the parish during the year past. One of the churchwardens, Mr. A. Baxter, fell last week breaking his collar bone, and fracturing two ribs. His absence was regretted.

St. Luke's church, Camden East, looked very bright at 11 a.m., Easter Day, when an unusually large congregation assembled to keep the feast. About sixty-one made their Easter communion. There was a splendid turnout of the members of the choir, and thanks to the organist and choir and congregation a very hearty service was enjoyed by all who came to church in the right spirit. The rector, the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, preached from Rev. v. 12. The choir sang during the offertory an anthem, "Comfort ye My People." The rector at this service congratulated the churchwardens and parishioners on the splendid work done in many directions in church progress in the parish the past year. Easter Day must have been a benediction to all the parishioners privileged to attend the beautiful services in the three churches of the large and extensive Parish of Camden East.

Evangelistic Service.

Mr. R. Irving will speak in the Town Hall on Sunday next at 7.30 p.m. Subject "Are there few that be saved?" Free to all.

Opera House Next Week.

The Silver King is the opening Bill on Monday, April 11th, of return engagement of the Rowland and Young Byon Comedy Co. This popular company have been greeted with full houses wherever they played and it will be a treat to the theatre goers of Napanee to hear that Manager Briscoe has secured a return engagement of the Company. Secure your seats early.

White Lead that has age. We carry a years stock ahead. Fresh ground lead peels off. Buy good lead from us.

BOYLE & SON.

A full supply of flour, Cream of the west, 1 ear of victor and corn out food. A large stock of all kinds of cereal foods, which will be sold at cost price. Bibby's cream equivalent oil cake. Flaxseed for calves. A full stock of shorts. Groceries, one price to all.

E. LOYST.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Car Load of Berry Boxes to hand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. J. N. O'BONNE Prop. Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

TO FARMERS!

DO YOU TREAT YOUR SEED WHEAT FOR SMUT?

We can furnish you with the genuine Formalin or Formaldehyde, 40 per cent. imported direct, and give you full directions for using it.

The Red Cross Drug Store

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

At The Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you.

At The Plaza,

A. WILLIS.

In a freight wreck on the Intercolonial Railway near Rothesay, N.B., nineteen cars were wrecked and fifty cattle killed.

The body of Miss Beatty, who disappeared from Owen Sound on March 20, has been found at Vail's Point, frozen stiff.

Sanitary plumbing steam and hot water heating. An experienced man in charge.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Ramsay's Mixed Paints

Give Good Satisfaction

1 Gallon covers 360 Square Feet

For sale only at The Red Cross Drug Store.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

Fire took place in the new wing of Rid-ran Hall at Ottawa. The Countess of Minto, who is laid up from her recent accident, was carried down stairs, and several of the household escaped in night dress. The damage was \$40,000 or \$50,000.

We stock with several leading makes of washing machines and wringers.

Paint brushes, white wash brushes, alabastine that greatest of wall finishes.

MADOLE & WILSON.



NEW FURNISHINGS.

NEW PATTERNS IN SHIRTS, NECKWEAR and COLLARS.

ENGLISH HATS—

"Barrington" \$2 00
Stanley 2 50
Cocksey 3 00

AMERICAN HATS—from 50c to \$2.00

We invite you to inspect our Spring Goods.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

We want to emphasize our extraordinary stock of Spring Suitings. Never have we had such a wealth of variety in suiting materials in the store. Saturday and next week we will make a display of Plain and Fancy Broadcloths, New Canvas Weaves, Silk and Mohair Suitings, Panama Canvas Cloths, and the New Pebble Armure Suitings.

PRIESTLEY'S—Rich Black Venetian Suitings, guaranteed pure wool, already shrunk, will not spot or mark with water, panne finish, good weight for Suits or Separate Skirts. Per yard \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

PRIESTLEY'S—New Silk Wire Canvas Cloth, in black only, heavy weight for unlined Skirts or Suits, a rich shade of black and a very serviceable cloth. Per yard..... \$1.75

C. J. BONNET'S BLACK SILKS.

New Black Merveilleux and Paillette, New Black Bengaline, New Black Faille and Taffetas, New Black Peau-de-Soie and Luxors. Bonnet's Silks are world-wide known, every yard is perfect in dye, weave and finish, stamped on the selvedge at every yard "Wear Guaranteed." Per yard from..... 50c. to \$2.00.

DRESSY SILKS FOR SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Shantungs, Soft Taffetas and Tamalines make a trio of exceptionally nice weaves for the new tailor-made shirt waist dresses.

The Taffetas and Tamalines are mostly shown in tiny checks, the shantungs in plain colors of navy, black or a pretty shade of green. Per yard from 50c. to \$1.25.

BLACK SATEEN UNDER SKIRTS FOR \$1.00.

About one hundred excellent Black Satcen Underskirts—the Skirts that nearly every woman has found so practical and serviceable will be put on Sale Saturday for

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

NEW WHITE VESTINGS.

We have over seventy five new patterns in lovely White Vestings for shirt waists and shirt waist dresses. The designs include new matt weaves, stylish stripes and pretty floral effects. These Vestings are sure to be scarce later on. Per yard from 15c to 75c.

Interesting News About Lace Curtains.

This Store's showing of Lace Curtains for 1904 embraces every new design and weave worth having, and the assortment of prices is broad enough to take in everything one requires, from the simple attic room curtain that cost but 25c a pair, to the handsome drawing-room kinds selling at \$12.00 a pair. It is worthy of notice, too, that no matter what you choose, the beginning, midway or topmost price of the range, the values are unquestionably of a superior order. Following is a list of makes and prices:

Brussels Point Curtains	\$5.00 to \$12.00
Swiss Lace Curtains	3.50 to 12.00
Irish Point Curtains	3.50 to 10.00
Nottingham Curtains	.25 to 5.00

CURTAIN SPECIAL.

100 pairs Lace Curtains fifty inches wide, full 3½ yards long, plain and floral centres, patent lock stitch edge. Regular dollar value for..... 75c.

NEW ENGLISH BUSSELS CARPETS.

Our New English Dollar Brussels is manufactured from French designs, and the moment you set eyes on them you will see it was exactly what the English manufacturer needed to have added to the Stirling worth of his product to keep it in the foremost place in the world's market. After you've seen their beauty take a grip of any piece of this honest English Carpet.—The wool is fine and the weave as firm as a board—not a whit less durable because of the style than the old time Brussels we all swear by. Many wise Carpet buyers would rather have first choice of these exclusive patterns than a bargain discount.

TAPE GIRDLE CORSETS.

This is something new in Corsets, and next week we will offer 5 dozen of these dainty girdles at the record low price of fifty cents a pair. They are splendid garments for misses or slender figures.

5 Dozen Misses' or Ladies' White Tape Girdle Corsets, made in fine wide tape, clusters of steels each side and back, rust-proof eyelets, ribbon bows, sizes 18 to 24 inches. Per pair..... **50 Cents.**

Napanee's Modern Store.

Napanee's Modern Store.

COLLEGIATE INSUITUTE.

Form I Jr.—Latin—Ethel McCutcheon, Harry Gleason, Ernest Anderson, Ora Smith, Jessie Sills, Wilnot Vanluven, Walter Caton, Bidwell Conway, Herbie Baker, Helen Wartman, Ross Davis, Marjorie Simpson, Laura Milligan, Dorothy Tobey.

Grammar—Ora Smith, Walter Caton, Jessie Sills, Ethel McCutcheon, Fred Dean, Ernest Anderson, Addie Scott, Laura Stovel, Myrtle Knight, Wilfred Shee, Agnes McCarten, Harold Benson, Helen Wartman, Wilnot Vanluven, Herbie Baker, Laura Milligan.

Drawing—Alfred Holmes, Jessie Sills, Ernest Anderson, Harold Benson, Pearl McKnight, Willie Wagar, Ethel McCutcheon, Ora Smith, Katie Vine, Garnet Hardy, Dorothy Tobey, Helen Wartman, Clarence Conway, Willie Templeton, Grant Gerow, Herbie Baker, Walter Caton, Marjorie Simpson.

Book-Keeping—Walter Caton, Ernest Anderson, Laura Milligan, Ethel McCutcheon, Wilnot Vanluven, Dorothy Tobey, Myrtle Knight, Herbie Goode, Mauley Jones, Ross Davis, Harry Gleason, Harold Benson, Bert Charters, Fred Dean, Wilfred Shee, Ora Smith, Helen Wartman, Willanna Clark, Jessie Sills, Alie Paul.

Composition—Ross Davis Marjorie Simpson, Clarence Conway, Alie Paul, Ethel McCutcheon, Wilnot Vanluven, Helen Wartman, Harold Benson, Alfred Holmes, Harry Gleason, Ernest Anderson, Herbie Baker, Herbie Good, Pearl McKnight, Ora Smith, Dorothy Tobey, Myrtle Knight, Willanna Clark.

Algebra—Walter Caton, Ethel McCutcheon, Addie Scott, Jessie Sills, Dorothy Tobey, Ernest Anderson, Bert Charters, Ross Davis, Marjorie Simpson, Herbie Baker, Willanna Clark, Ora Smith.

Form I Sr.—History—Laura Barnhardt, Kenneth Shorey, Mae Shorey, May Aesselstine, Earl Vanalstine, Ken Shaver, Clara Jones, Nellie Gault, Frank Wilson, Alie Craig, Naomi Irving Norma Shannon, Joe McNeill, Tessie McNeill, Clarence Madill.

Drawing—Norma Shannon, Laura Barnhardt, Percy Joyce, Dalton Charters, Mae Shorey, Tessie McNeill, Ken Shaver, Clarence Brisco, Florence Johnston, Jennie Scholes, May Aesselstine, Edna Walrath, Earl Vanalstine, Naomi Irving, Mary Fitzmartin, Lena Benjamin.

Arithmetic—Frank Wilson, Edna Walrath, Ken Shaver, Norma Shannon, Percy Joyce, Earl Vanalstine, Clara Jones, May Aesselstine, Mae Shorey, Naomi Irving, Keith Johnston, Mary Fitzmartin, Ruby Flynn, Clarence Brisco, Clarence Madill, Nellie Gault, Kenneth Cleall, Jennie Scholes, Laura Barnhardt.

Composition—Joe McNeill, Marv Fitzmartin, Keith Johnston, Clarence Madill, Mae Shorey, Clarence Brisco, Jennie Scholes, Naomi Irving, Clara Jones, Norma Shannon, Charlie Smith, Zella Grooms, Edyth Wells, Dalton Charters, Tessie McNeill, Edna Walrath, Frank Wilson, Laura Barnhardt.

Grammar—Mary Fitzmartin, May Aesselstine, Norma Shannon, Marion Wilson, Naomi Irving, Jennie Scholes, Tessie McNeill, Clara Jones, Joe McNeill, Kenneth Shorey, Clarence Madill, Edna Walrath, Mae Shorey, Ken Shaver, Keith Johnston, Laura Barnhardt, Lena Benjamin, Ruby Flynn, Clarence Brisco, Kenneth Cleall.

Algebra—Kenneth Shorey, Clarence Brisco, Dalton Charters, Keith Johnston, Jennie Scholes, Norma Shannon, Kenneth Cleall, Clarence Madill, Joe McNeill, Ken Shaver, Claude McKim, Clara Jones, Frank Wilson, Ernest Gordanier.

Form II Jr.—Latin—Winifred Shaw, Roland Daly, Helen Herrington, Stella Hudgins, Mabel Schoales, Nellie Sills, Marguerite Hall, Alec Barker, Eliza Sobey, Earl Abell, Maggie Close, Bert Vanalstine, Harold Duffett, Harry Ruttan, Gladys Cliff, Donald Daly.

Grammar—Roland Daly, Mabel Schoales, Stella Hudgins, Marguerite Hall, Eliza Sobey, Winifred Shaw, Nellie Sills, Luella Hall, Harold Duffett, Gladys Price, Edna Ashley Helen Herrington, Marion Stevens, Gladys Cliff, Maggie Close.

History—Winifred Shaw, Gladys Cliff, Keith Parrott, Mabel Schoales, Stella Hudgins, Marguerite Hall, Roland Daly, Alec Barker, Nellie Sills, Algie Rockwell,

Coming to Napanee

Dr. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist in 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES.

HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH.

Helen Herrington, Donald Daly, Harry Rutan, Maggie Close, Lulu Graham, Marion Stevens.

French—Nellie Sills, Wilfred Shaw, Helen Herrington, Mabel Schoales, Marguerite Hall, Eliza Sobey, Roland Daly, Stella Hudgins, Harry Rutan, Bert Vanalstine, Harold Duffett, Alec Barker.

Arithmetic—Harold Duffett, Roland Daly, Winifred Shaw, Stella Hudgins, Mabel Schoales, Ida Woodcock, Gladys Cliff, John Bell, Eliza Sobey, Donald Daly, Lulu Graham, Harry Preston, Nellie Sills, Maggie Close.

Algebra—Winifred Shaw, Mabel Schoales, Ida Woodcock, Maggie Close, Harold Duffett, Helen Herrington, Nellie Sills, Stella Hudgins, Gladys Cliff, Eliza Sobey, Marguerite Hall, Bert Vanalstine, Roland Daly.

Form II Sr.—Latin—Edith Gibson, Pearl Grieve, Ross Guess, Arthur Sparks, James Gibson, Vera Shorey, Ethel Bartlett, George Brooks, Aubrey Gibson, Ella Schermehorn, Leo Trimble.

Science—George Shorey, Herbie Winters, Ethel Bartlett, Ross Guess, Aubrey Gibson, Arthur Sparks, George Brooks, Mabel Mills, Pearl Grieve, Myrtle Schermehorn, Ila Hamby, Harry Meng.

Arithmetic—Ross Guess, Edith Gibson, Herbie Winters, Mabel Mills, Ella Schermehorn, Bert Wells, Arthur Sparks, Laura Fie, Laura Barnhardt, George Brooks, Leo Trimble, Harry Meng, Aubrey Gibson.

Grammar—Edith Gibson, Arthur Sparks, Mabel Mills, Ross Guess, Ethel Bartlett, Aubrey Gibson, George Brooks, Ella Schermehorn, Vera Shorey, Pearl Grieve, Ruby Barnhardt, Ila Hamby, Olive Robinson, Winnie Chinneck, James Gibson.

Literature—Edith Gibson, Ila Hamby, James Gibson, Ethel Bartlett, Arthur Sparks, Winnie Chinneck, Aubrey Gibson, Mabel Mills, Vera Shorey, Pearl Grieve, Ruby Barnhardt, Leo Trimble, Myrtle Schermehorn, Ross Guess, Ella Schermehorn, Olive Robinson.

Lucid—Edith Gibson, Herbie Winters, Ruby Barnhardt, Aubrey Gibson, James Gibson, Ross Guess, Olive Robinson, Ethel Bartlett, Arthur Sparks, Myrtle Schermehorn, Mabel Mills, Ila Hamby.

Form III—Ancient History—Emma Stinson, Kathleen Cowan, Bessie Sherwood, Pearl Ungar, Ethel Hawley, Stuart Connolly, Thomas Wearing, Sarah Donovan, Grace Grange, Eleanor Parks, Lucile Hudgins, Myrtle Stevens, Luella Dean, Roy Scott, Earl Fie.

Latin—Pearl Ungar, Kathleen Cowan, Thomas Wearing, Stuart Shetler, Lucile Hudgins, Freda Holmes, Stuart Connolly, Grace Grange, Charles Ellis, Rellison Hamby, Sarah Donovan, Bessie Sherwood, Ray Gleason, Celia Vandervoort.

Literature—Thomas Wearing, Bessie Sherwood, Pearl Ungar, Charles Ellis, Grace Grange, Eleanor Parks, Emma Stinson, Kathleen Cowan, Celia Vandervoort, Ethel Hawley, Rellison Hamby, Sarah Donovan.

French—Pearl Ungar, Thomas Wearing, Kathleen Cowan, Earl Fie, Lucile Hudgins, Sarah Donovan, Celia Vandervoort, Stuart Connolly, Charles Ellis, Grace Grange, Lillian Preston, Calvin Dettlor, Margaret McIntyre.

Composition—Thomas Wearing, Celia Vandervoort, Grace Grange, Calvin Dettlor, Freda Holmes, Pearl Ungar, Monica McCarten, Lucile Hudgins, Iolene Haight, Margaret McIntyre, Sarah Donovan.

Chemistry—Emma Stinson, Earl Fie, Stuart Shetler, Kathleen Cowan, Stuart Connolly, Luella Dean, Blake Lucas, Evelyn Clark, Bessie Sherwood, Charlie Ellis, Rellison Hamby.

Algebra—Earl Fie, Pearl Ungar, Luella Dean, Sarah Donovan, Stuart Shetler, Kathleen Cowan, Stuart Connolly, Bessie Sherwood, Roy Scott, Monica McCarten, Eleanor Parks, Lucile Hudgins, Blake Lucas, Otta Sills, Rellison Hamby, Emma Stinson.

Form IV—Latin—Helen Eyvel, Flossie Milligan, Myrtle Stevens, Ola Vanalstine, Maud Anderson, Hubert Ryan, Harold Cowan, Gerald Loynes.

Ancient History—Gerald Loynes, Hubert Ryan, Flossie Milligan, Lena Bartlett, Willie Anderson, Maud Anderson.

Grammar—Ola Vanalstine, Helen Eyvel, French—Helen Eyvel, Ola Vanalstine, Harold Cowan, Gerald Loynes.

Composition—Harold Cowan, Willie Anderson, Hubert Ryan, Maud Anderson, Gerald Loynes, Flossie Milligan, Lena Bartlett.

English History—Gerald Loynes, Flossie Milligan, Maud Anderson, Lena Bartlett, Chemistry—Luella Schoales, Gerald Loynes, Willie Anderson.

Trigonometry—Gerald Loynes, Harold Cowan, Flossie Milligan, Willie Anderson, Hubert Ryan.

Another smallpox victim has been found among the immigrants quarantined at Winnipeg.

Three hundred men have been laid off at the Grand Trunk's Point St. Charles shops.

Stock Foods.

Herbageum and International stock food 3 feeds for 1 cent. Also International Heave remedy guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Test it and become convinced.

MADOLE & WILSON.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel.

21st F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

Just what you want

Fresh Eggs,
Choice Hams,
Bacon and
Spice Rolls, AT



GREY LION STORES.
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fine Groceries,
Hardware,
and Shingles.

R.J. WALES

PROPRIETOR.

A Grand Musical Evening.

Annie Don Cochrane, the famous Scottish Contralto will sing in the Eastern Methodist Church, Napanee, on Wednesday Evening next, April 13th. On the programme there will also be leading Instrumental, Vocal and Elocution talent, a rich treat in store for all who attend. See Programme.

Eggs For Sale.

South Napanee Poultry Yards have for sale settings of Black Minorca eggs. From thoroughbred stock. Black Minorcas are handsome, foul, lay well, and also good table fowl.

M. H. FRALICK, Prop.

NEWBURGH.

The heavy rain on Good Friday nearly finished the sleighing in the village.

The Easter services in the various churches on Sunday were largely attended. Special sermons were preached and the music was very appropriate.

It was with great regret that we learned that H. S. Mott, science master of the N.H.S. had tendered his resignation, to accept the vice-principalship of Ryerson public school, Toronto. During Mr. Mott's sojourn among us, he has made many friends, and his departure, especially at this time of the year will seriously handicap the pupils going up for examination.

C. W. Thompson and Miss Madelon Thompson, Toronto, are spending Easter at their home here.

Cadet G. Beeman, of the R.M.C., and Wilnot Paterson, of Queen's University, are spending their holidays at their homes here.

Howard Nesbitt, Toronto, spent Easter at his father's, D. A. Nesbitt.

H. E. Moore, Queen's University, spent Monday evening with Howard Nesbitt.

F. G. Millar, B.A., of the H.S. staff, spent Easter Sunday with Clarence Weagent, Yarker.

H. S. Mott is spending his holidays at his home in Lyn, Ont.

P. D. Shorey, wife and children, spent Easter at her home in Canifon, Ont.

Master Ford Finkle is spending his holidays at George Hinch's, Belleville.

Stanley Chant, Webbwood, Ont., spent Friday with his father. Rev. J. H. Chant.

Rev. J. H. Chant and wife spent Easter Sunday with their son in Toronto.

Roy Paul, Pelee Island, is spending his holidays at his home here.

H. Ballard spent Easter at his home in Madoc.

G. A. Aylsworth left on Monday for Toronto to attend the Ontario Educational Association.

Mrs. Wormwith and Miss Carrie are visiting at T. D. Scriver's.

Among the school teachers spending their holidays at their homes here we notice: Miss Eva Shorey, Bethel; Miss Myrtle Husband, Sydenham; Miss Florence Husband, Switzerville; J. W. Wilson, Parnas; Morley Welbanks, Selby.

The literary at the M.H.S. on Thursday was a great success. The feature of the programme was a debate, "Resolved, That dress has more influence than education." The affirmative was championed by Frank Hinch, Joseph Robinson and Irwin Clancy, while Fred Mears, Miss Ruth Lampton and Miss Fida Haight supported the negative. The judges, D. Beeman, F. G. Millar, B.A., and P. D. Shorey, gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

We regret to learn that W. B. Dunn, the genial station agent here, has tendered his resignation. During his three years in Newburgh, W.B. has made a host of friends by his pleasing manner and general willingness to please the public. He leaves with the best wishes for his future success from the village in general.

Miss Blanche Estes, Kingston, is visiting her parents here.

Miss Evelyn Grange left on Monday to spend Easter week in Toronto.

Miss Helen Finkle is spending this week in Yarker, Ont.

Miss Evelyn Grange left on Monday to spend Easter week in Toronto.

Miss Helen Finkle is spending this week in Yarker, Ont.

Milk Cans.

Our cans are made with deepest roll rim bottom and extra heavy gauge tinned steel centre band. These two points alone give them the lead. MADOLE & WILSON.